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Monday, November 9, 1987  
Kartika 18, 1909 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Ninth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[English]

Monday, November 9, 1987]

Kartika 18, 1909 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[English]

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair].

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, we are starting with the drought situation; but there is no drought in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No drought in the House, but it is there in the States. Now Question 21—Mr. Rawat.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Drought situation

+

\*21. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
RAWAT :  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is in grip of worst drought of the century;

(b) the extent of losses suffered, State-wise;

(c) the Central assistance sought and made available, State-wise;

(d) whether States have urged to enhance the quantum of Central assistance; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) This year's drought has been fourth in severity in this Century.

(b) Statement-I showing cropped area damaged by drought is given below.

(c) State-wise information on Central assistance sought by the affected States and approved by Government of India is given in Statement-II below.

(d) So far the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi Administration have urged for the enhancement of the quantum of Central assistance.

(e) The ceilings of expenditure for relief measures in the wake of the natural calamities are decided following a well established procedure involving an assessment of the requirements of central assistance in respect of the States by the Central Teams and the High Level Committee on Relief. Government of India do not as a matter of policy, consider requests for reopening of ceilings of expenditure already approved.

### Statement

#### Cropped Area Damaged During 1987

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cropped Area Affected (in lakha.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.00
2.	Gujarat	71.00
3.	Haryana	13.97
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4.21
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.70

1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Kerala	9.82	15.	Uttar Pradesh	102.28
7.	Karnataka	37.80	16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.16
8.	Maharashtra	17.28	17.	Chandigarh	0.02
9.	Madhya Pradesh	17.80	18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.22
10.	Nagaland	0.68	19.	Delhi	0.86
11.	Orissa	23.77	20.	Daman & Diu	0.02
12.	Rajasthan	108.53	21.	Pondicherry	0.11
13.	Punjab	4.96*		Total	454.20
14.	Tamil Nadu	3.01			

\*Area unsowned.

## Statement-II

Details of Central assistance sought & amount approved for drought relief during post monsoon period of 1987-88

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Assistance Sought	Amount 1987-88	Approved for 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546.50	68.890	.049
2.	Gujarat	187.47	79.840	.060
3.	Haryana	489.37	37.275	.045
4.	Himachal Pradesh	274.64	18.705	.045
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	169.06	18.981	.041
6.	Karnataka	256.68	46.638	.068
7.	Kerala	604.45	32.082	.052
8.	Madhya Pradesh	579.34	63.384	34.124
9.	Maharashtra	294.39	37.679	11.879
10.	Nagaland	22.20	3.876	0.26
11.	Orissa	162.63	50.780	.030
12.	Punjab	505.05	29.391	.041
13.	Rajasthan	434.27	147.988	.098
14.	Tamil Nadu	52.71	28.202	.052

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1314.11	155.736	.206
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.66	@	
17.	Chandigarh	0.17	@	
18.	Delhi	10.98	@	
19.	Pondicherry	2.73	0.59	
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—		
21.	Daman & Diu	—		
Total		5907.41	820.046	46.816

@ Requests are being processed as per established norms.

[Translation]

**SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that according to the statement II, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought an assistance of Rs. 1314.11 crores but the sanctioned amount is very meagre. Uttar Pradesh is still in the grip of a severe drought and miserable conditions are prevailing everywhere in the State. Will the hon. Minister kindly give his approval for the allocation of more funds ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in accordance with the orders of the Central Government, a study team visits the affected State and funds are released by the Centre according to the assessment made by that team.

**SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary relates to the hon. Minister's statement in which it was stated that Government is not prepared to reconsider the ceiling of expenditure which has already been sanctioned. In these circumstances from where will the State Governments mobilise resources ?

[English]

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
We never re-open the ceiling they sanction to the State Governments. It is not the practice, and we do not want to do it.

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :**  
The Central teams have visited various States, and I think they have submitted a report in respect of the utilization of the funds which have been earmarked towards the relief fund. What is their opinion ? In view of the fact that in many States they have not utilized the funds properly—i.e., those which have been earmarked for that purpose, will Government seriously think of constituting a Parliamentary Committee so that they can visit the various States and report to government every now and then about the utilization of funds ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
Government has not decided to appoint any Parliamentary Committee in this respect. But we have a practice of monitoring. Our officers go to the States, and they monitor. The State Governments also are monitoring the relief organized by them.

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :**  
My first question has not been answered.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** We want to have a discussion later on on this subject.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We cannot have it under this question.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
I have replied that the Government has no intention to appoint a Parliamentary Committee in this respect.

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** That is the second part of my question. The first part of the question was : What is your opinion regarding the utilization of the funds, or about the Central teams' report towards utilization of funds ? What is your opinion ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I say that there is a system of monitoring, and we monitor the relief which is given to the State Governments. The State Governments themselves are also monitoring.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** The gap between the demands made by the various States, and the actual assistance sanctioned is too big. I would like to know whether Government of India feels that there is a sort of an exaggeration made by States in assessing their requirements; or whether there is any other feeling behind this. What is the rationable behind fixing this ceiling ? I would also like to know whether the amount of assistance shown here—is it the ceiling fixed by Central Government ? Because whatever ceiling is fixed, 25% has to be borne by the States. I would like to know whether this is the ceiling, or the actual assistance given by the Central Government to the States.

Recently it has come in the press that the World Bank President has said that he would sanction about Rs. 450 crores towards drought relief. In what way is this amount going to be utilized ? Is it going to be utilized project-wise or is it going to be utilized as other assistance ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I would like to agree with the hon. member in so far as first part of the proposition is concerned which he has made that there is a tendency on the part of the State Governments to exaggerate their claim for assistance.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** I did not say that. What I meant was that you feel that way.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I did not say that but it is a fact that the State Governments are exaggerating their claims for assistance.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It has gone on record.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** That is what the hon. member had said. I am just repeating what the hon. member had said.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** You think like that.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** The second part of the question is confirmed. It is advance plan assistance given to the State Government and it is a ceiling on expenditure to the State Government for a particular year; and that is to be adjusted within a period of five years by the State Government in the State Plan. So far as World Bank assistance is concerned, it is to be utilized for various purposes as relief measures for drought and other things also.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as Madhya Pradesh Government came to know that drought conditions may affect the State, it prepared a plan of action for combating the situation and presented it to the Centre for consideration and it was also the Government of Madhya Pradesh which was the first to initiate measures in this regard. Has the Centre adjusted the amounts spent by the State Government from its own exchequer and if not, by when will this money be refunded ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to meet situations like famine and other natural calamities from their own funds. However, the Centre also provides assistance for they have shortage of resources. Because of the difficult situation, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments but it does not meet the entire expenditure incurred by the State Government.

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please sit down. Just wait. Jaipal Reddy ji you may ask.

[English]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I

thought he had defected. You would have taken action.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There is a feeling that non-Congress (I) State Governments are discriminated against in respect of allotment of funds for drought relief measures.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : No.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is for the Minister to clear this impression. (Interruptions) I am making a specific point in respect of crop insurance scheme. It has been found in the context of drought that the scheme is not at all put to use. While money is collected by way of instalments from the farmers, no relief is provided in the drought affected areas to the farmers. There are a lot of loopholes in the crop insurance scheme. Will the Minister look into this in the context of drought ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is a separate question on crop insurance itself. But I assure the hon. member that whatever suggestion he has made, I will look into it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Apart from financial assistance given to the State to meet the drought situation, are they giving any other assistance to provide essential inputs that are required to mitigate the suffering from the drought, that is, whether they are supplying seed, fertilizers, credit etc, to the farmers so that they are able to grow better rabi crops, and the loss from the Kharif crop can be to some extent, made up. Is it not a fact that the Government of India has not been able to make adequate arrangements for certified seed of wheat ? Also, there is a shortage of gram seed. And, is it a fact that ordinary wheat has been purchased from the godowns of F.C.I. at a rate of Rs. 287 per quintal whereas farmers were paid for it only Rs. 160 of 162 ? And this wheat purchased from FCI is being upgraded and bagged by the National Seeds Corporation. This is not quality seed; this is not certified seed. It will be certified now by the National Seeds Corporation and will be supplied to the

farmers at Rs. 325 per quintal, and the subsidy on this because of Rs. 103 or Rs. 105 to be given to the National Seeds Corporation and the distributors, comes to several crores of rupees, without any benefit to the farmers.

Will the Minister please inform the House as to how much shortage exists as regards wheat seed and gram seed and also oil seeds, and how it is to be made up ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member is right so far as shortage of certified seeds is concerned. At present, I have no figures available with me about the exact quantity which is in short. But we have, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, procured good quality foodgrains, that is, wheat, from the FCI. It is cleaned, the germination tests are carried out, its germination test is very good. This is supplied to the farmer with some subsidy.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Three fourths of his question has not been answered.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : What other assistance is given ? Is there also any arrangement to help the farmer to buy fertilizer ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This question is about subsidy given by the Government of India in the drought affected areas. But it is not directly connected, because the question of supply of certified seeds to the farmers is not for drought affected areas but to all farmers who are going for the *rabi* season. For them there is a shortage. We have procured the seeds but the exact quantity is not available with me. I will not venture to give the exact quantity because it is not with me at present. It is not connected with this question directly.

AN HON. MEMBER : Half an hour discussion may be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : It is going to be a full discussion later on. But now I find the importance of the question and I have given a latitude; that is all.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Farmers are

being charged more for the seeds than what they give for the grains.

MR. SPEAKER : Because there is some process; there is something else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Reverting, for a moment, to the question of this assistance which has been promised by the World Bank, somewhere between four hundred to five hundred crores, according to Press reports, yesterday, in reply to an unstarred question in the House the hon. Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance has said in his reply that this money—that was a specific question about this World Bank assistance—is going to be utilised for purchasing food grains from abroad. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact, because a little while ago he said—what I understood him to say—that this money will be used for various projects. But specifically the Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure has said that this money will be used for purchase of food-grains from abroad. I want to know, if that is so.

AN HON. MEMBER : Edible oil.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know about edible oil. I want to know about the foodgrains, whether the sources from which this purchase is to be made have also been laid down or agreed upon and if so, he may give us some details about them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now Bofors is also included.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not know what the Minister of State for Expenditure has said in this House. But I can certainly say that at present we have not assessed as to how much we have to purchase from abroad, particularly foodgrains, wheat and not coarse grains and oilseeds. There is some shortage in oilseeds and coarse grains. We may take a decision in future for purchase of it. So far as my Ministry is concerned at present we have not taken any decision.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, although many parts of our country are in the grip of drought, it is Western Rajasthan, the desert areas and the Kutch areas of Gujarat which are worst hit. In view of the seriousness of the situation, will the hon. Minister make arrangements for providing special assistance to the Kutch area of Gujarat and areas like Barmer, Jaisalmer of Rajasthan which are affected by severe drought conditions so that no one dies of hunger in these areas. Secondly, cattle-fodder for Rajasthan used to be supplied from Punjab earlier but now that is also not available. I want to know whether arrangements will be made to supply fodder from other States to prevent deaths of cattle in this State ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have thought of making special arrangements for areas like Jaisalmer, Jodhpur etc. In Rajasthan and the Kutch, Saurashtra etc. areas in Gujarat and some arrangements have already been made. In so far as fodder is concerned, we are trying to get it from wherever it is available and we have been supplying it in areas which have shortage of it. We have made certain arrangements for Rajasthan also. As regards the areas in Gujarat, we are trying to supply fodder from Gujarat itself but in regard to Rajasthan, we have made arrangements for fodder supply from other States besides Punjab.

[English]

**Demand to scrap fishing charter policy**

\*22. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demands for scrapping of the charter policy of fisheries have been made by many coastal States;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to undertake a review of this policy;

(c) whether any fresh measures are being contemplated by Government to ensure that foreign charter fishing trawlers are removed to at least 100 miles from our coasts; and

(d) if not, what are the problems

being visualised in removing charter fishing vessels to greater distances from the coasts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per the charter terms and conditions, the chartered fishing vessels are required to operate only beyond the restricted notified areas provided in the Rules framed under the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 which are 12 nautical miles on the east coast and 24 nautical miles on the west coast, as a general rule.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Mr. Speaker Sir, May I know from the hon. Minister what are the major countries with whom we have entered into an agreement or the Indian Fishing Companies have entered into an agreement. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister during the Seventh Five Year Plan how much amount of catches of fish we have got so far and how much amount we have got by way of foreign exchange from these foreign countries?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Government of India has not entered into any agreement with any foreign country. It is the individual entrepreneurs who want to import these trawlers have entered into an agreement and at present from Australia, Mexico and Netherlands these are the countries from where the trawlers are purchased by the individual entrepreneurs.

So far the amount earned by way of foreign exchange is concerned, we have earned during the year 1983 : 21.5 lakhs US dollars; 1984 : 7.44 US dollars; 1985 : 6.83 US dollars; 1986 : 10.51 US dollars and 1987 : 6.54 US dollars.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : As per the Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981

and under the Rules, we have to encourage the fishing market and to train the fishermen. Under this Agreement, we have to train the fishermen on the fishing boats and there is also a provision to transfer the most sophisticated technology. Are we giving training to the fishermen for deep fishing to have a good catch? May I know from the Hon. Minister as to how many companies are there in India which are giving training to such persons?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : At present 12 companies and public undertakings are operating the trawlers in our waters. 28 trawler vessels are actually under operation.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : The reply of the Minister is not as innocuous as it seems to be. There is a general feeling that there is a big scandal behind the entire policy of the Government. On the pre text of the training smaller fishermen, permission to charter foreign trawlers is given to some companies. Actually the chartering is given back to foreign companies on private basis who virtually get the fishing rights in our waters poach into our territory with small fishing vessels because your fishing right is upto 200 miles from the coast. Why do you not give permission to fish beyond 100 miles? You say that the limit is 10 or 12 nautical miles. Ultimately what happens is that on the pretext of these small fishermen who are actually employed on daily wage basis, it is these big companies who get these trawlers back on private basis from the people who get licence from our Government, for chartering and make money out of it. I would demand that an enquiry be set up to see that this policy is reviewed and that this kind of mishandling of the policy by interested parties is stopped.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : For the information of the hon. Member, this policy was under review from 1985 itself. In December 1986 we have formulated a new policy of joint venture where Indian and foreign companies will jointly operate in our waters. Chartering policy is now phased out. In fact, I said that 28 trawlers are operating. They will be completing their term every year and by

1989 latest their charter will be over. The charter permit of the last trawler whichever it may be, will expire by 1989 and then there will be no chartering at all. Then the only policy which will remain in existence is the joint venture policy where the Indian partners will have majority of shares i.e. 60% and 40% of the shares will be held by foreign entrepreneurs.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** We are inclined to think that Indian partnership is dummy partnership. Whatever catch is obtained on the high seas, it is not shown per vessel which are operating in the joint venture scheme. They do not come to the shore and whatever they say we have to believe them. There is a lot of poaching by Chinese and other foreign vessels on the eastern coast. The hon. Minister has mentioned that we are having these operational limits of 24 nautical miles from the western coast and 12 nautical miles from the eastern coast. I would like to know from which place this distance is measured. Is it measured from Madras or Bhubneswar or is it measured from Andamans and Nicobar Islands?

**SHRI YOGENRA MAKWANA :** The hon. Member is not correct when he says that the poaching is done by foreign vessels. Earlier they were doing it. Now our coast guards are watching and guarding our coast and waters. Wherever there are poachers they are apprehended. Cases are launched against them and their trawlers are seized. There are number of provisions under the Maritime Zone of India Act, 1981 which safeguard the interests of our local fishermen. I would like to give some of the provisions :

- (i) Chartered vessels can operate only beyond 24 nautical miles in the West coast and twelve nautical miles in the east coast as a general rule, subject to certain further restrictions. Certain areas both on the east and West coast have been excluded from the point of view of the operation of chartered vessels altogether. There are certain areas which are totally restricted.

- (ii) The charterers are to post at least 20 per cent of the Indian crew on board the vessels as trainees. This includes one additional Skipper, one Engineer and one Radio Officer. The employment of foreign crew is subject to clearance by the Ministry of Home Affairs from security angle.

- (iii) Chartered vessels are to report for mandatory call, at the end of 45 days of fishing, to the nearest port.

So, there are number of such provisions.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** They have to make mandatory call. They have to be in constant touch with the Coast Guard.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, I want your protection before I ask the question. This is the fifth time I am asking the question and every time "matter is under consideration" was the reply. I expect that this time the reply will be "Matter is under active consideration".

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Ministers cannot be inconsistent, Sir.....  
(Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, is it not a fact that as far as fishing on the western coast is concerned, there are some fishers who are having fishing with low mechanised boats and some are having fishing with heavy mechanised boats with greater horse power of 150? It is surprising that those fishermen who are using small vessels with less than 150 H.P., are not at all given excise duty concession and those fishermen who are using boats with higher capacity of more than 150 I.P. are only given the concession. So, I would like to know whether he will reverse this policy and see that fishermen with small mechanised boats are also given the concessions. His predecessor had assured to consider and the entire House was one on this. On one occasion the Prime Minister

had said: "The Finance Minister is sitting here. Please ask him the question directly." So, I had asked him in the presence of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister blessed, but ultimately nothing happened. So, will he give some positive reply to this question?

MR. SPEAKER : Can you bless it now ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, it is very difficult for me to give a positive reply to the hon. Member. I can certainly say that we will.....  
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, is he in charge of giving only negative reply ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Not negative but it is not in my control. It is under the control of the Finance Ministry. I can request the Finance Minister, I can persuade them and we can try for that (Interruptions). The only reply I can give to the hon. Member is that we will try our best to examine this issue in the best interest of the fishermen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the same reply is given. I will send you copies of five replies of the five Ministers. All are identical. Minister changed but the reply remained the same.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He will transmit to the Finance Ministry...  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The reply is consistent.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fishing industry on the west coast and especially off the coast of Kerala were the worst sufferers in this country because we were not able to demarcate the resources for shrimps and were furthermore not able to protect those resources adequately. The result today is that the sufferers are the small and the big fishing companies of Kerala. A similar situation is arising on the east coast. Vizag on the coast of Andhra is experiencing what Kerala started experiencing twenty years ago. May I know from the hon. Minister that when an expert study team was

constituted to find out the resources and the utilisation of those resources by chartered boats, what was the number of shrimp trawlers that the country required for doing shrimping throughout the Indian coasts? Is the number fixed to only two hundred? Is two hundred enough to shrimp all along the Indian coasts? If the number is enough, what steps is the Government taking to see that more shipping boats do not come in, and if the number is not enough, what incentives is the Government thinking of giving to the indigenous fishing companies and the indigenous trawlers?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Shrimping is prohibited in the charter vessels. They cannot shrimp and the coast guards are patrolling our waters. If anybody is doing shrimping, then they are apprehended and penalised. So far as the number of vessels which can sustain on our waters is concerned, it is assessed that the potential is 1500. In the fifth Five Year Plan we wanted to create a fleet of 500. The number of vessels fixed by the Expert Committee for shrimping is 202. That is the maximum number of vessels which can sustain in our water for shrimping.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : In the joint venture the foreign countries are collaborating. They take up the responsibility of entire catch. For example, in Maldives because of collaboration, the entire catch is marketed in collaboration to Japan, whereas in our country the condition is not so. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister, as they also going to have joint venture for Lakshadweep, whether he will give a categorical answer here that whatever joint venture you may be having, the marketing part totally will be entrusted to the collaborating country.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : These are all hundred per cent export-oriented trawlers and they have to market outside the country. Now it is for the company to decide—who will market, it, whether the collaborator or they themselves.

#### Foreign Airlines

\*23. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign airlines are operating through India;

(b) the total number of persons employed by such airlines in India;

(c) the airlines that have wound up their offices in India;

(d) how many Indians have been retrenched due to the closing down of the offices of foreign airlines in India;

(e) whether more airlines are likely to close down their offices in India and if so, the reasons or objectives of such closures; and

(f) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) 42 airlines are operating to through India.

(b) to (e) Foreign Airlines do not statutorily furnish such information to the Aeronautical Authority of India.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for the closing down of some foreign airline companies and whether their functioning is governed by any Indian law ?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We do not control the opening of the offices by the foreign airlines. But they have to take permission from the Reserve Bank for opening up their offices in India

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, why Government is not supplied with the information regarding the employees of these companies ? Is anyone responsible for those who are rendered jobless by these companies ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is none of our responsibility.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : From Kerala a number of people go to Gulf countries and other places. But there is no sufficient airlines operating from Trivandrum base in Kerala. I would like to know whether any foreign airline has requested Government of India for permission to land in Trivandrum and whether applications are pending ; whether Government is proposing to permit other airlines other than Air India to land in Trivandrum and other places will the Government improve the present availability of seats and operating facilities from Kerala to Gulf countries ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It does not relate to this question. But I would like to answer it.

We have four international airports in the country—Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Trivandrum is one of the airports where Air India flies international flights. We have no application from any other airlines to operate to Trivandrum. They cannot even write to us because that is not an international airport. But we will permit charters to come to Trivandrum, if some airline wants to fly to our country, in that part of the country.

The Second thing is that if there is any need to have more capacity, Air India is ready to create more capacity for the passengers coming to Trivandrum.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The hon. Minister has given, to my mind, a very strange reply to this question. As you are aware, the foreign airlines operate in and through India under Government to Government agreements. Such agreement normally lays down not only the frequency of operation but also the system that they would establish in India for carrying on the operation, whether they shall have agencies or they shall have commercial offices and so on. Now, it is strange to my mind that the Government does not have any information about whether a particular airlines whom they have permitted to operate in India is maintaining or not maintaining an office in India at a

given point of time. I am therefore surprised to know how this statement is made that foreign airlines do not give information to Aeronautical Authority of India. I am sure that these airlines like any other commercial offices operate under the law of the land and they are also expected to submit certain returns like any shop or establishment or any commercial offices to the concerned authority of the Government. Therefore that information, if not statutorily required by Aeronautical Authority of India, must definitely be available to the Government of India, and therefore to the Minister of Civil Aviation. I would therefore request that the hon. Minister may give a detailed reply to this question.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I did reply to the hon. Member that when the agreements are signed between one Government and another Government, it is on the number of the frequencies of flights of a particular airlines in the country and not on the kind of an office that they can have. (*Interruptions*) So, when we do sign a bilateral agreement with another country, the policy regarding the number of frequencies of flights that they are going to have is decided. Is it only on the specific particular agreement that they are allowed to open offices and for opening of the offices, for that specific purpose, they have to apply to the Reserve Bank of India for permission. For opening of offices, the Reserve Bank of India's permission is required. In regard to how many employees they have, what kinds of offices they have, where they are going to have them, they are not bound at all to give that information except that the permission of the Reserve Bank of India is required. So how many employees they are employing, they are not under any obligation to let us know. Now, coming back to the number of flights for the passengers...(*Interruptions*). Let me answer your question because that is related to the last part of the question you put. Now the Director General of Civil Aviation has the knowledge of how many flights it is operating and the airlines are bound to tell them how many passengers they have flown.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDIN : I am

asking about the employees, the information being communicated to the RBI or appropriate authority in the country. Every foreign commercial establishment is required to provide this information in a certain way. I am sure you can obtain that information whether the offices exists or does not exist, and how many employees it has.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have given you the answer that we are not obliged to get this information. The Reserve Bank of India is supposed to get this information. Our Ministry is not concerned with this.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Calcutta Airport is one of the most important international airport having tremendous potentialities considering Calcutta Airport is the easiest gate-way of South-East Asia. May I know from the hon. Minister how many foreign airlines have applied to the Government of India for opening their offices in Calcutta Airport to operate their flights through Calcutta Airport and, if not, whether Government has made any study on this, as also reasons therefor ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : When we have the agreements on a number of frequencies, that is the time they apply to the Airport Authority for opening their offices at the Airport. At present, I do not have the information regarding the number of airlines which have applied. But to promote Calcutta, I have made it a policy decision that any new airline which wants to come to India, it must fly to Calcutta and then it will be allowed to fly to any other part of India. That is how we promote Calcutta.

[Translation]

Revocation of permits granted to foreign fishing trawlers

\*24. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taken to revoke the permits granted to foreign companies to use their fishing boats in India;

(b) the number of such chartered fishing boats presently actually operating in India ; and

(c) whether such boats are fishing within the 12 nautical miles of Sea Coast causing disturbance to the people ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No permits have been granted to foreign Companies. Permits are granted to Indian Companies to charter foreign fishing vessels and at present there is no move to revoke the permits issued.

(b) Twenty Eight.

(c) Such vessels are not allowed to operate within 12 nautical miles on the east coast and 24 nautical miles on the west coast, as a general rule.

Mass Rapid Transport System for Delhi

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\*27. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task force which was set up to recommend the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) for Delhi has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to implement the MRTS for Delhi ; and

(d) if so, by when and to what extent the problems of congested traffic on roads in the capital is likely to be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient recommendations of the Task Force are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of

the Task Force are under the consideration of Government. The traffic congestion problems on roads in the capital will, it is hoped, be substantially resolved when the MRTS is introduced.

#### Statement

The following are the recommendations made by the Task Force :

(a) To start with, the Mass Rapid Transit System may be introduced on the 36 Kms. long East-West Corridor because traffic density is highest on this corridor.

(b) Only two systems of Mass Rapid Transit System would meet the requirements of Delhi, namely,

(i) The conventional Rail Based Rapid Transit System (LRT); and

(ii) The magnetic levitation system based on permanent magnets (M-Bahn system).

(d) M-Bahn system appears to be an attractive option because of its expected lesser total cost, improved technology and it being almost noiseless. However, this system has not been tried out over long distances, with heavy loading, and as a commercial venture, anywhere in the world. Detailed quotations may be obtained for both the conventional LRT system and the M-Bahn system for the full length (about 36 kms.) of the East-West Corridor. If, on the basis of the quotations received, M-Bahn system is found to be cost effective and competitive, the system should be tried out over a distance of 10 kms. and subjected to full operational trials. If the trials are not satisfactory we could change over to the conventional LRT system.

(d) If it is decided to adopt the M-Bahn system, all the required guarantees and preferably, some equity participation, should be secured, as a measure of caution, from the manufacturers who have evolved the M-Bahn system so that the risks of the Government of India are minimised.

(e) The identified alignment of the East-West Corridor should be provided with underground, surface and elevated

MRTS. Since the costs are very high, the underground portion of the MRTS should be kept to the minimum, not exceeding 6 kms.—3 kms. on either side of Connaught Place. In the entire trans-Yamuna area the system could operate on the surface. In the remaining portion of the corridor, surface of elevated system will have to be provided, depending upon the space available.

(f) The expenditure on the MRTS, which will be of the order of Rs. 750 crores, will have to be borne in the ratio of 40 : 30 : 30 by the Delhi Administration, the three local bodies (Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Cantonment Board), and the Central Government.

(g) A Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority to take an overall integrated view of the total transportation system of Delhi may be set up under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Delhi, which, *inter alia*, the senior officers of the Delhi Administration, local bodies, the concerned Ministries of the Govt. of India and the heads of the transport organisations under its umbrella.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : I would like to know what are the salient features of the M-Bahn system. There are two recommendations of the Task Force. One is for providing Rail Based Rapid Transit System between east and west, of which underground will be 6 kilometres and the rest will be overground. The details given indicate that it will cost them Rs. 750 crores. But, Sir, at the same time there is another recommendation about the M-Bahn system. What is that M-Bahn system and how long will the Government take to decide about the course of action it proposes to take ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, all the details have been given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House and there were two systems which were proposed by the Task Force—the Conventional Rail based Rapid Transit System and the magnetic levitation system based on permanent magnets (M-Bahn system). This M-Bahn system is a new technology and the Task Force has

recommended these two systems for Delhi. The recommendations are under the consideration of the Government and we hope that by the end of this year we will be finalising whichever system is suited to Delhi.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Sir, the Rail Based Rapid Transit System is one of the recommendations. But what about the other recommendation of the system which is supposed to be cheaper and speedier ? That is, M-Bahn system. What is this M-Bahn system ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Sir, as I have said, M-Bahn System appears to be an attractive option because of its expected lesser total cost, improved technology and it being almost noiseless. And it is an improved technology in West Berlin. It is under trial for 1.6 kilometres. So, now the Task Force has recommended it because this technology is a new one and it is all based on magnet and it is highly sophisticated equipment. So, I can't say at this juncture what system will be adopted by the Government. The task Force has recommended two systems. It is because this M-Bahn system is not prevailing in any country. It is only under trial in West Berlin and it is only 1.6 kilometres. We are considering for 36 kilometres in Delhi. From east to west corridor it is 36 kms. But if we adopt this system, we will try it on 10 kilometres.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : My question is not being answered. My question is whether M-Bahn system is underground or overground rail or road or wire rope. What is this system ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Just as we have said, the mass rapid transport system can be one of the systems mentioned. It can be underground ; it can be surface ; it can be elevated.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : There is an apparent contradiction in the statement that has been laid. I quote :

“This system has not been tried out over long distances with heavy loading and as a commercial venture anywhere in the world.”

When the system has not been tried anywhere in the world, what is the necessity of trying it out in Delhi and what is the guarantee that this system will succeed?

MR. SPEAKER : There is always the first in everything.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : As I have stated, we have not yet decided as to what system shall be adopted for Delhi. I think and you will also agree that Delhi has the largest road based transport system in the world. At present, we are managing with buses in Delhi. A Task Force was set up to evolve a system for Delhi. This Task Force has given two recommendations but it has not been decided so far as to which system should be adopted. The L.R.T. system is prevailing in many countries. There is no need to go into its details. M-Bahn is an improved technology and it is under trial in West Berlin at present. I think there is no harm in trying out this improved technology.

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Mass rapid transport system for the metropolitan cities of this country has been under consideration for the last 15 years. In fact, some experiment has already been made in Calcutta. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the experiment made in Calcutta has been a success or failure. There are normally four known systems of rapid transport system in the world, namely underground, elevated, over-head and monorail. It is for the Government now to take a decision keeping in view not only the requirement and the loading system but also the cost involved.

Will the hon. Minister indicate anything about these two factors ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a known fact that the underground system is very expensive. If the cost of surface transport comes to Rs. 1 crore, it will be Rs. 10 crores for an

underground system of the same length and capacity. Therefore, at present, we have taken up this system only in Calcutta. It can provide additional loading capacity of 90 thousand per hour. But keeping in view the cost involved, it will not be appropriate for us. In Delhi, due to congestion, somewhere the transport system will be on the surface and somewhere it will be underground. We have been informed that only 6 kms. can be underground, perhaps 3 kms. each side in Connaught Place. In the Trans-Yamuna areas, it will be somewhere on the surface and somewhere underground. This scheme has not yet been finalised. Because this congestion will increase by the end of this century and as many corridors have been proposed in the master plan, so first of all we are thinking of improving the transport system in Eastern and Western Delhi.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is metro experiment a success or failure ? You have not answered that.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : It is a success. You are from Calcutta and you know better whether it is a success or failure.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Your opinion may be different from that of mine.

Permits for restricted area

\*30. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have withdrawn the powers to issue restricted area permits from the State Governments of Assam and Sikkim ;

(b) if so, whether this step has adversely affected the tourist traffic to these States ;

(c) whether the State Governments have sought withdrawal of Centre's order and also relaxation in issuing permits ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM : (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

#### Statement

Assam is a restricted area under the Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963. Certain officials of the State Government were delegated powers to issue restricted area permits in 1963, but the State Government was subsequently requested in 1980 not to exercise these powers due to prevailing conditions. According to a notification issued in July 1987, District Magistrates who could exercise these powers, under the Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963 can now exercise these powers only if so authorised by the Central Government.

Sikkim is a protected area under the Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958. Certain officers of the State Government of Sikkim were delegated powers to issue permits in 1976. However, the State Government was requested to obtain prior approval of the Government of India before doing so.

Areas which are open for tourism in Assam are Kaziranga Games Sanctuary and Manas National Park. All India Missions abroad and Foreigners Regional Registration Officers at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are authorised to issue permits for visit to these places, to groups of 5 or more people. In Sikkim, Gangtok, Rumtek and Phudong, Zongri, West Sikkim and Pamayangtse are open to tourism. Permits to foreign tourists in groups are granted to visit these places with the prior approval of the Government of India. Due to these facilities, tourism in these States has not been affected adversely.

The situation is reviewed periodically by the Central Government. Requests received from the State Governments have been examined but the general climate has not been found to be conducive for providing further relaxations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,

in the statement, it has been mentioned that :

“Assam is a restricted area under the Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963. Certain officials of the State Government were delegated powers to issue restricted area permits in 1963, but the State Government was subsequently requested in 1980 not to exercise these powers.....”

So, later on, they changed the decision. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he is not going to rely on the State Government about the sensitivity of the area and also about the security of the region, in that case, what guarantee is there that if he entrusts it to the officers of the Central Government, they would take care of the sensitive areas better and, therefore, since in the past the experiences do not warrant such taking away of the powers, why was this extraordinary step taken? Will he give the reasons for that?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : First of all, I would like to inform the hon. Member that this question should have been put to the Ministry of Home Affairs but I am equally concerned because it affects my tourism. This morning I had a talk with the concerned official and I asked “If this question is put, what I am supposed to say, because this does not relate to my Ministry?” and he said that “We had not withdrawn the orders which were given to the State Government. We have told them to keep it pending, subject to the clearance from the Central Government.” I know, I myself am confused about the answer which he gave me.

Some time back an answer also was given in this House by the Home Minister. I quote :

I have examined this matter in detail. The whole North-East continues to be... (Interruptions).

I thought that this was a very important question which I should answer because it affects my tourism and I am myself concerned with it as Prof. Dandavate

is concerned. Sometime back, the Minister of State for Home had replied and I quote :

“I have examined the matter in detail. The whole of North-East continues to be sensitive area and I do not think that large-scale flow of foreigners into those States would be advisable at this stage. There are continues reports of insurgency even now in Manipur and Nagaland and in Cherrapunji which is sensitive due to its strategic location on Indo Bangladesh border. Gauhati is gateway to all the sensitive areas of North-East and, therefore, it has not been found possible to accept your suggestion to permit halt at Guahati for allowing passengers. We may reconsider the situation when the situation in North-East eases.”

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is a matter of security.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is all right. We also stand for security. Particularly in relation to Sikkim. I would like to ask the question. Is it not a fact that as a result of these restrictions and constraints, the tourism in Sikkim has not increased to the extent to which it would have increased ? As a result of that, have we not lost the foreign exchange ?

Will you find out from the Chief Minister of Sikkim how much is the loss to tourism ? We have fortunately an hon. Member in the House who has the closest approach to the Chief Minister who, I am sure, will confirm what I am saying. Really speaking, there is heavy loss of tourism and you could have earned lot of foreign exchange as a result of removal of these restrictions and in the Consultative Committee we were assured that “We will try to restore back to the State the powers so that the tourism quantum will not suffer at all.”

In view of this assurance, will you reconsider the entire proposition and restore the powers back to the State ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the hon. Member that

tourist inflow to Sikkim has increased but it has not increased as we expected to. No doubt, you are right we have lost foreign exchange and integration of the country through tourism to Sikkim also. I would say this also. We have already requested the Central Government to allow restoration of power to the State Government and I have gone a step further also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We want security also.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes. Subject to the security.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sikkim Government will take care of security. Don't suppose that Central Government is equally more worried about security. State Government is equally more worried.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Lot of people are coming from abroad and playing mischief in this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Lot of people are playing mischief here also...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Government of India has adopted a peculiar approach to the whole issue. In sensitive areas like Kashmir and Ladakh, trekking is permitted without any restriction whatsoever.

We do not know whether it is the contention of the Government of India that Kashmir is a less sensitive area than Assam. Secondly, what we have asked for is that the State Government should be given the power to issue permits. If you consider that the security of the country is not safe in the hands of the State Government, then I feel the entire federal set up will collapse. This matter was taken up.....(Interruptions). After all, you must have some faith in the State Governments.....(Interruptions). This matter was taken up with the Home Ministry's Consultative Committee meeting by me and the Home Minister assured that in view of the changed situation, the Home

Ministry would favourably consider of granting powers to the State Governments. Now, will you take it up, in the light of the assurance given by the Home Minister, and see that the assurance that was given to me is expedited ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Actually, Shri Tytler has agreed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We have taken up this matter. I would like to know you correctly when the first question you put. It is not right that in Kashmir there is no restriction... (Interruptions). The Home Ministry has put restrictions on certain areas which they consider sensitive. The whole question relates to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It does not relate to my Ministry. But I am interested in tourism. Subject to the clearance of the Home Ministry looking at the national interest, I will do that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Subject to the assurance of security also.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any proposal from the State Government to reopen *Pemayangtse* and *Tsangu* areas for the visit of foreigners. Sikkim is a State which has very few sources of revenue. Tourism is one industry which has a very big potential. The Government has also declared Tourism as an Industry. In the case of Sikkim, they have withdrawn the permission where foreigners were allowed to go previously. But now, they cannot go to these areas. In this connection, I would like to know whether the Government will reconsider the case and let the foreigners visit the areas like *Pemayangtse* and *Tsangu*. We, the people of Sikkim State, also do not want to earn revenue at the cost of our security. We know which places are prone to such things. If the Central

Government can rely on the State Government, we can also take interest about the whole nation. So, in view of this, whether the hon. Minister will consider reopening of the centres like *Pemayangtse* and *Tsangu*.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This is not within my power. I will convey this message to the Ministry of Home Affairs. They will deal with it appropriately... (Interruptions).

Foodgrains production in rabi season

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\*31. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE: be pleased to State :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to achieve certain targets of foodgrains production in the coming rabi season to meet the serious short fall caused by the worst ever drought and floods in the kharif season ;

(b) if so, the details regarding participation of States at the national conference convened by Union Government; and

(c) the suggestions and recommendations made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) : A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of Senior Officers of the State Governments who attended the National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign, 1987-88 held on 6-7th October, 1987, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

State

Designation

1

2

1. Andhra Pradesh

1. Commissioner and Secretary Agriculture.

1

2

2. Commissioner, Command Area Development.

3. Commissioner, Corporation.

1. Development Commissioner.

1. Special Commissioner Planning and Development and Agriculture Production Commissioner.

1. Agriculture Development Commissioner cum-Principal Secretary

2. Seretary, Agriculture.

3. Relief Commissioner.

1. Director of Agriculture

1. Principal Secretary, Agriculture and Rural Development.

2. Secretary, Rural Development.

3. Secretary, Cooperation.

4. Area Development Commissioner (Irrigation)

1. Seretary, Agriculture.

2. Seretary, Development.

3. Commissioner, Command area Development and Special Secretary, Irrigation.

1. Director of Agriculture.

1. Agriculture Production Commissioner.

1. Development Commissioner.

2. Secretary, Agriculture & Horticulture.

3. Revenue Commissioner.

1. Agriculture Production Commissioner

2. Secretary, Revenue

1. Addl. Chief Secretary and Agriculture Production Commissioner.

2. Arunachal Pradesh

3. Assam

4. Bihar

5. Goa

6. Gujarat

7. Haryana

8. Himachal Pradesh

9. Jammu & Kashmir

10. Karnataka

11. Kerala

12. Madhya Pradesh

1	2
13. Maharashtra	2. Secretary, Agriculture
14. Manipur	3. Secretary, Cooperation.
15. Meghalaya	1. Director of Agriculture.
16. Nagaland	1. Commissioner Agriculture.
17. Orissa	1. Secretary, Cooperation.
	1. Joint Director, Agriculture.
	1. Secretary, Agriculture & Cooperation.
	2. Commissioner, Command Area Development.
18. Punjab	1. Special Secretary, Agriculture.
	2. Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayats, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.
19. Rajasthan	1. Secretary, Agriculture & Cooperation
	2. Secretary, CADA.
20. Tamil Nadu	1. Agriculture Production Commissioner.
	2. Secretary, Agriculture.
	3. Secretary, Rural Development.
	4. Relief Commissioner.
21. Tripura	1. Director of Agriculture.
22. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agriculture Production Commissioner
23. West Bengal	1. Secretary, Agriculture.
Union Territories	
24. Delhi	1. Joint Director, Agriculture
	2. Joint Director (Field Publicity).
25. Pondicherry	1. Additional Director of Agriculture.

(c) The important recommendations made in the National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign for 1987-88 for increasing rabi production include ; (i) fixing a target of 76 million tonnes of foodgrains for rabi 1987-88 in consultation

with the States to make up the shortfall in production during Kharif 1987 on account of drought ; (ii) concentration by Fertiliser Industry of its extension and promotional staff in rabi potential areas for effective implementation of various programmes for

increasing agricultural production ; and (iii) adoption of scientific management of water resources in rural areas to make judicious use of scarce water resources. States will carefully husband the available supplies of irrigation water for maximising production through water budgets and improved coordination between State Agriculture Departments, CADA and Irrigation Departments.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is good that emphasis has been laid, this year in view of the serious drought situation, on the production of Rabi Crop. The Minister has stated in his reply that there is a target of 76 million tonnes of foodgrains to be produced during the rabi crop season. I would like to know as to what is the Government's estimated crop loss this year and how much deficit is going to be made up by this increased Rabi production this time.

**SHRI YGGENDRA MAKWANA :** Sir, still we are in the process of assessing the crop loss. We have not yet finalised the figure. Therefore, I am not able to give it to the hon. Member.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** The target that has been fixed is 76 million tonnes, as far as foodgrains are concerned. What steps are being proposed to achieve this target ? In fact, a further request has been made by the State Governments that the irrigation facilities should be made available to them by extending the electric lines and providing more number of pumps and more areas should be covered. What is the reaction of the Government of India to this matter ? I would also like to know whether funds are being provided specifically for this purpose to the State Governments.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** A number of measures are being taken by the Government of India to increase the production. We have laid out a strategy for providing high-yielding varieties, for the scientific management of water etc. But so far as the question put by the hon. Member is concerned, it is not my Ministry but the Ministry of power which provides funds to the State Government for this

purpose and therefore I am not able to reply this question.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Setting up of T.V. Transmission centre in Idukki in Kerala

\*26. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken to set up T.V. transmission centre at Idukki in Kerala; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :** (a) TV signal is sought to be provided at several places in the country, including Idukki, by shifting of existing transmitters scheduled to be replaced by higher powered transmitters under the Seventh Plan. Meanwhile, the System Planning Work for the project at Idukki has been completed.

(b) The transmitter is expected to be commissioned into service toward the end of the Seventh Plan period.

### Selection of press persons for officially sponsored visits

\*28. **SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recommendations of Press Council of India regarding selection of press persons for officially sponsored visits;

(b) whether Government have issued necessary instructions in this regard; and

(c) the number of press persons included in the various tours/visits organised by the Ministries and Government departments during the past ten months (Jan-Oct, 1987) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. (PANJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Press Council of India regarding selection of the press persons for officially sponsored visits have been brought to the notice of the concerned organisations.

(c) 986.

**Malpractices by registered overseas recruitment agents**

\*32. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints registered with the Protector-General of Emigrants regarding malpractices by registered overseas recruiting agents during the last

two years, year-wise;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government are aware that almost all the agents are charging Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 22,000/- as service charges from candidates seeking jobs abroad, whereas Government have fixed Rs. 2,000/- as service charges; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider introducing some drastic measures to check the exploitation of overseas job seekers by the recruiting agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) During the last two years the following numbers of complaints were received against the registered recruiting agents and action taken thereon :

Year	No. of complaints received.	Action taken		Complaints settled.
		Registration Certificate cancelled	Registration Certificates suspended	
1985	28	—	2	26
1986	79	8	20	32 (Investigation in 19 cases carried forward to next year).

Out of the above complaints :

- (i) 37 complaints were of over-charging and extortion of money by the Recruiting Agents;
- (ii) 20 complaints were of forgery of documents;
- (iii) 12 complaints were of stranding of workers in foreign countries;
- (iv) 29 complaints were of substitution of Employment Contract; and
- (v) 9 complaints were of miscellaneous nature.

(d) Several steps have been taken, including suspension and cancellation of Registration Certificates; confiscation of Bank Guarantees; inspection of offices of Recruiting Agencies to detect and prevent cheating and exploitation of workers.

Publicity campaign has been strengthened to educate and caution the emigrants. An open public hearing system is also operating at the Office of the Protector General of Emigrants in the Ministry of Labour as also in the Offices of the local Protectors

of Emigrants, for redressal of emigrant workers' grievances.

**News Item captioned 'Fertilizer Cos. not ready yet to take HBJ Gas'**

**\*33. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three private sector fertiliser plants are facing uncertainty as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 16 October, 1987 under the caption "Fertilizer Cos, not ready yet to take HBJ Gas";

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the plants would be awarded to any other party if this delay continues ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) :** (a) For the Sawai Madhopur Project, the proposed agreement for the process licence and technical services has been approved by the Government with certain modifications and its implementation is expected to be taken up shortly. In respect of Babrala and Shahjahanpur projects, the Letters of Intent are valid upto 27-12-87 and 20-2-88 respectively. Their implementation, although slow and tardy initially, is now expected to be expedited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Import of Foreign Films**

**\*34. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :**

**SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign films which are imported by Government are full of sex and violence scenes;

(b) whether there is any proposal to put a ban on the import of such foreign films; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :** (a) to (c) The Central Government do not import any feature film. However, the import of feature films is canalised through the National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

All films, whether Indian or foreign have to be certified for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Certification (under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture) as per the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and the guidelines issued thereunder by Central Government. The guidelines *inter-alia* provide that the Central Board of Film Certification, while certifying a film for public exhibition, will ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity; anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified and pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown.

#### **Damage to crops due to natural calamities**

**\*35. DR. A.K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated damage to farmers due to floods, drought and other natural calamities during the Fifth, Sixth and in the Seventh Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the names of States where such damages were recently covered by Crop Insurance Schemes and out of the overall damages how much has been paid to the farmers under these schemes, state-wise, during the past three years for which figures are available ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The

estimated cropped area damaged due to floods, drought and other natural calamities during the Sixth and the Seventh Five Year Plan periods were 2143.6 and 1623.8 lakh hectares respectively. Information in respect of Fifth Five Year Plan period is

not readily available.

(b) A Statement showing the Indemnity claims paid under the Crop Insurance Scheme in different States during the past three years is given below.

### Statement

**Statewise details of indemnity claims paid under comprehensive crop insurance scheme since Kharif 1985 season**

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Kharif 1985	Rabi 1985-86	Kharif 1986
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385.48	68.67	1125.18
2.	Assam	Not implemented	—	Date not received
3.	Bihar	1.23	0.59	No claim
4.	Gujarat	5471.25	26.48	1147.44
5.	J & K	—Not implemented the scheme	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—Not implemented	—	5.08
7.	Karnataka	303.58	29.78	212.91
8.	Kerala	37.95	1.24	113.42
9.	Madhya Pradesh	21.59	14.27	—
10.	Maharashtra	1978.85	88.60	3887.72
11.	Manipur	—Not implemented—	—	—
12.	Meghalaya	—Not implemented—	—	—
13.	Orissa	8.05	4.14	8.79
14.	Rajasthan	Not Implemented	13.15	—
15.	Tripura	-do-	3.93	1.28
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9.96	7.48	63.05
17.	Tamil Nadu	56.40	24.62	—
18.	West Bengal	23.31	13.04	196.38
19.	Goa	Not implemented	No claim	2.80
20.	A & N	No claim	Not implemented	No claim
21.	Delhi	Not implemented	No claim	-do-
22.	Pondicherry	2.94	No claim	0.69
Total		8300.59	295.99	6764.74

**Impounding of Air India Airbus at Lagos Airport**

\*36. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :**  
**SHRI H.B. PATIL :**

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Air India Airbus was taken into custody by the Nigerian authorities at Lagos airport for allegedly carrying heroin; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to secure the release of the impounded aircraft and its crew and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the financial loss suffered by Air India on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. One Air India Airbus A-310 aircraft (Flight No. AI-203) operating on the route Bombay-Nairobi-Lagos landed at Lagos on 25 August, 1987. After the passengers and all but three of the crew-members had disembarked, some unclaimed baggage was noticed on board. The crew-members pointed out these pieces of baggage to a Nigerian Customs Officials. The Customs Officials on checking claimed that these bags contained contraband drugs. Subsequently, all the crew-members and the aircraft were detained.

(b) A high-level government delegation went to Lagos. After negotiations, the aircraft and three crew-members in custody were released on 22nd October 1987.

(c) On account of impounding of aircraft for 58 days, Air India has suffered an estimated loss of revenue of Rs. 458.90 lakhs.

[Translation]

**Damage due to floods**

\*37. **SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :**  
**SHRI H. N. NANJE GODWA :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage caused due to floods in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any Central Team visited these States;

(c) if so, the action taken by Union Government on the Central Team's recommendations; and

(d) the financial assistance made available to these States against their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) State-wise information showing the extent of damages caused due to floods this year as reported by the States, is given in Statement-I below.

(b) Central Teams have visited these States.

(c) and (d) Central Government has approved ceilings of expenditure for flood relief for these States as given in statement-II below.

## Statement-I

## Damages due to floods during Monsoon period of 1987

(As on 30.10-1987—Provisional)

Sl. No. and State with total Number of districts	No. of distt. affec- ted	No. of vill- ages affec- ted	Area affec- ted in lakh ha.	Popula- tion affect- ed in lakhs	Damage to Crops Area in lakh Ha. Value in Rs. lakh	Houses No. Value (in in Rs. 000) lakhs	Cattle lost (Nos.)	Human lives (Nos.)	Damage to public utilities (Rs. lakh.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Arunachal Pradesh (11)	11	NA	0.20	0.20	0.10	254	3.9	NA	128	—	1824
2. Assam (16)	14	13031	26.77	99.00	5.96	10630	276.0	NA	70123	123	430
3. Bihar (31)	30	23062	46.55	285.95	24.96	14903	968.0	7742	3727	1026	59406
4. Himachal Pradesh (12)	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.05	200	33	11	300
5. Jammu & Kashmir (14)	*12	NA	5.14	1.62	5.14	11000	19.1	440	196	62	5856
	@ 6	NA	1.37	NA	1.37	NA	—	—	—	—	—
6. Sikkim (4)	4	NA	0.35	0.74	0.35	635	0.8	NA	518	23	974
7. West Bengal (17)	12	9482	16.26	85.68	9.27	17007	736.1	NA	1021	82	12473

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Uttar Pradesh (57)	21	5975	5.99	38.46	3.21	NA	100.7	NA	990	163	—
9. Nagaland (7)	7	792	0.68	2.50	0.68	NA	NA	NA	NA		682
Total :	118	52342	103.31	514.15	51.04	54429	2104.65	8382	76826	1543	81945

—\* Relates to hailstorm rains during May-June, 1987.

—@ October, 1987.

NA—Not available.

**Statement-II**

**Details of Central assistance sought and approved for flood relief during monsoon period of 1987-88**

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Amount approved for	
		1987-88	1988-89
(For Vegetable Production)			
1.	Assam	62.545	0.045
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.86	0.03
3.	Bihar	86.45	0.075
4.	Jammu & Kashmir**	12.21	—
5.	Nagland	1.90	—
6.	Punjab*	1.48	—
7.	Sikkim	4.225	0.015
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.93	—
9.	West Bengal	67.75	0.026
10.	Uttar Pradesh	@	
Total		244.35	0.191

\*Relates to damage due to hailstorm in Punjab, (April-May, 1987).

\*\*Relates to damages due to hailstorm & rains in Jammu & Kashmir (May-June, 1987).

@Request is being considered as per established norms.

**Recovery of EPF arrears from Jute Mills**

**\*38. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**  
**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any plan to recover the entire Provident Fund arrears to the tune of Rs. 63 crores from jute mills before extending any further financial help under the package deal for jute industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) to (c) One of the important components of the Jute Special Development Fund relates to past payment of provident fund and ESI dues in respect of the jute mills which take up the modernisation programme. A sum of Rs. 16 crores has been specifically earmarked for this purpose. Besides this the arrears are proposed to be recovered from the defaulting mills in the normal course.

**Low-cost housing schemes by HUDCO**

**\*39. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :**  
**SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has recently introduced any fresh low-cost schemes for economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes;

(c) the estimated cost of the houses to be constructed under these schemes; and

(d) the financial resources available to provide necessary help to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) HUDCO has a number of schemes for the economically weaker sections, such as sites and services schemes, housing schemes in areas affected by natural calamities, built housing units, environmental improvement schemes, loan for upgrad-

ation of slums and rural housing for EWS landless labourers. HUDCO also finances basic sanitation schemes for all categories including the Economically Weaker Sections. During 1986-87, HUDCO introduced a new scheme, namely, "Repairs and Renewal Scheme" to provide financial assistance for structural repairs of old and dilapidated buildings or for alternative transit accommodation to those temporarily dishoused as a result of renewal scheme or natural calamities etc. The facility of cash loan is also now being made available to the beneficiaries through implementing agencies. The details regarding ceiling cost etc. of these schemes are given in the Statement below.

(d) 30% of the funds of the HUDCO are allocated to its schemes for the Economically Weaker Sections.

Statement

Category of scheme.	Ceiling Cost (Rs.)	Extent of financing (Rs.)	Net interest rate	Repayment Period.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) with a household income of less than Rs. 700 p.m.				
(a) EWS-I (Sites & Services)				
(i) Sites & Services (excluding raw land)	6000	Full	5%	22 Years.
(ii) Housing Schemes in areas affected by natural Calamities	6000	Full	5%	22 Years.
(b) EWS-II (Urban)				
Built housing Unit.	15000	90%	7%	22 Years.

(c) Slum Upgradation				
Environmental				
Improvement	2000	1000 (50%)	6%	20 Years.
Loans for	3000	Full	6%	20 Years.
upgradation of slums as well as Housing in inner city areas.				
II. Basic Sanitation				
(Sanitary dwellings				
Individual of				
community—all				
categories.	—	50%	6%	12 Years.
III. Rural Housing				
for				
(a) Landless Labourers				
EWS-I	6000	50%	6%	11 Years.
EWS-II	10000	50%	7%	11 Years.
(b) Other categories.—		As per Urban Housing Schemes.—		
IV. Other Programmes.				
(a) Repairs and				
Renewal Scheme				
for EWS.	7500	90%	7.25%	15 Years.

New Agricultural Research Institutes for Rajasthan		(b) Question does not arise.	
*40. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :		New lending schemes of Housing Deve- lopment Corporation	
(a) whether Union Government pro- pose to set up any new agricultural research institutes in Rajasthan; and		173. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL- LICK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :	
(b) if so, the location thereof and the likely time by which they will start functioning ?		(a) whether the Housing Development Corporation is working on several new lending schemes designed to help different groups of people with varying require- ments and means; and	
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRI- CULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.		(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the modes of repayment ?	
		THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOP- MENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) HUDCO has already introduced	

a number of leanding schemes to help different groups of people with varying requirements and different income scales. Details of these schemes including modes of repayment are given in the Statement below.

At present, HUDCO is working on a new scheme namely 'Workshed-cum-housing for Handloom Weavers' which will be implemented by the Ministry of Textile as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme aim at providing suitable work place alongwith house to handloom weavers in rural as well as urban areas. The scheme envisages that the estimated

cost of construction of the workshed (upto a maximum of Rs. 3000 both in rural and urban areas shall be provided as subsidy by Central and State Governments on matching basis. In addition to the subsidy for the workshed the Central and State Govts. shall also provide subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per house in rural areas towards the construction of house portion on matching basis. The house portion of the workshed-cum-housing apart from Central and State Government subsidy is proposed to be financed by HUDCO as per EWS housing (both rural and urban) schemes and Rs. 2000 per house in urban areas.

## Statement

## HUDCO Financing pattern at a glance

Category	Monthly Household Income	Agencies Eligible	Security	Cost Ceilings including Land Cost (Rs.)	Loan of project cost)	Net Rate of Interest (per- cent) (Yrs.)	Max. Re- pay- ment (Yrs.)	Max. Plinth Area (Sqm)	Max. Plot Area (Sqm)	Monthly Instal- ment on Rs.1000/- Loan (Approx)	Spl. Feau- tures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
URBAN HOUSING											
EWSII	Upto 700	Housing Boards Development Authorities, City Improve- ment Trusts, Municipal Corporations,	Govt./ Bank Guar- tee or Mortgage	15,000	90	7.0	22	35	95	60	*Site and Services including schemes in areas affe- cted by natural
LIG	701 to 1500			20,000	05	8.5	15	55	140	100	9.85

Less More  
than than  
4 lakhs 4 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LIG II	—do—	Public Sector		30,000	05	9.0	15	55	140	100*	10.14 calamities.
MIG I	1510 to 2500	Undertakings, State Govts.		60,000	75	11.0	15	95	200	200	**Exclud-
MIG II	—do—	etc.		1,00,000	75	12.5	15	95	200	200	ing land
HIG	above 2500	—do—		2,50,0000	60	13.5	15	185	420	420	cost for
EWS I*	Upto 700	Housing Boards, Slum		6,000**	100	5.0	22	—	—	—	site &
SLUM UPGRADATION											
ENVIRONMENT IMP.											
EWS (ENV. IMP)	Upto 700	Housing Boards, Slum Clearance Boards, Develop- ment Authoriti- es, Improvement Trusts, Local Bodies etc.	Govt.	2,000	50	6.0	20	—	—	—	7.16
EWS(Slum upgrad. & Housing in Inner City areas)	—do—		—do—	3,000	100	6.0	20	—	—	—	7.16
RURAL HOUSING											
EWS/land less Lab. I	Upto 700	Agencies nominated by State Govt.	—do—	6,000£	50	6.0	11	—	—	—	10.37£ Excluding
—do—II	—do—	—do—	—do—	10,000£	50	7.0	11	—	—	—	10.00 Land cost

EWS(Other-----As per Urban Housing Terms-----

than Land.  
less Lab-  
ourers)  
& other  
categories)

STAFF

HOUSING

Rental

Public Sector/  
Semi Govt.  
Agencies and  
Private Sector  
Bodies.

Banks\*\* 2,50,000

Guarantee

15.0

10

185

420

420

16.22

\*\*In case  
of Public  
Sector/  
Semi Govt.  
Agencies,

Hire

Purchase

Hire Purchase--

Public Sector/  
Semi Govt. Agencies  
State Govts. and  
Private Sector Bodies.

-----do-----As per Urban Housing Terms-----

the security  
of mortgage  
and State  
Govt.

Guarantee  
will also  
be accept-  
able.

UTILITY

AND

SOCIAL

All State Agencies Govt.  
authorised to Bank  
undertake these Guar-  
Schemes. tee.

11.95

\*Including  
plotted  
development  
confined to

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>											
<b>BASIC SANITATION SCHEMES</b>	*For All Income categories	Housing Boards, Slum Clearance Boards, Dev. Authorities, Imp. Trusts, Local bodies etc. and other agencies autho- rised.	Govt. Bank Guarantee	N.A.	50	6.0	12	--	--	--	9.76
<b>COMMERCIAL SCHEMES</b>		Housing Boards, Development Authorities Improvement Trusts, Local Bodies, Public Sector Under- takings.	Bank Guarantee Mortgage	--	100	15.0	10	--	--	--	16.22



REPAIR AND RENEWAL SCHEMES

Income category	Ceiling cost of Repairs (Rs.)	Extent of Loan (% Age)	Gross Rate of Interests (% Age)	Rebate Allowed for Prompt Repayment (% Age)	Maximum Repayment Period (Year)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>EWS</b>					
(Monthly family income upto Rs. 700) LIG	7500	90	7.25	0.25	15
(Monthly family income between Rs. 701-1500: LIG-I MIG-I	10000	85	8.75	0.25	10
(Monthly family income between Rs. 1501-2500): MIG-II HIG	15000	85	9.25	0.25	10
(Monthly family income between Rs. 1501-2500): MIG-I MIG-II	30000 50000	75 75	11.25 12.75	0.25 0.25	10 10
(Monthly family income above Rs. 2500)	125000	60	13.75	0.25	10

**Grievances of Vayudoot employees**

174. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dispute between the management and employees of Vayudoot;

(b) if so, the details of main grievances of the employees; and

(c) the steps proposed to resolve the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Korba Fertilizer Plant**

175. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Korba Fertilizer plant was sanctioned in the year 1982; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far on its setting up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) The Korba Fertilizer project, along with two other coal based fertilizer projects at Ramagundam & Talcher, was approved, in principle, in August 1969. The work on the Korba project started in 1972. However, its implementation was initially held in abeyance due to resource constraint. It was subsequently decided that future implementation of the project would be considered after the production at the other two coal based plants at Ramgundam & Talcher had stabilized. At present there is no proposal to restart the work on this project.

**Cement Wage Board**

176. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement Wage Board is a Statutory Body;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to make the Cement Wage Board a 'Statutory Body' ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Two Wage Boards for the Cement Industry were set up in 1958 and 1964. These were non-statutory bodies as there are no statutory provisions for the setting up of such Wage Boards.

(c) and (d) : There have been two Arbitration Awards for the workers of the Cement Industry in 1978 and 1983 after the recommendation of the 2nd Cement Wage Board. These awards were in pursuance of the Arbitration Agreements under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Cement Manufacturers' Association and the National Cement & Allied Workers' Federation have entered into a fresh Arbitration Agreement on 9.9.1986 relating to the demands of employers and workers in the Cement Industry. The Government have issued a notification on 14th July, 1987 under Section 10A (3A) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Arbitration Awards are enforceable under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

**Shortage of wheat seeds**

177. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is likely to face shortage of wheat seeds during the forthcoming Rabi seasons;

(b) if so, the requirement vis-a-vis availability of seeds during Rabi sowing

season 1987-88; and

(c) the manner in which Government intend to meet the requirement of wheat seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) The wheat seed requirement in the country during Rabi 1987-88 is about 19.0 lakh quintals and the entire seed is available.

(c) The States of Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir approached this Ministry for making special arrangements for supply of wheat seeds for sowing during Rabi, 1987-88 season. This Ministry have made special arrangements to supply 3 lakh quintals wheat seeds to Bihar and 1 lakh quintals to Jammu and Kashmir. National Seeds Corporation has been entrusted to make available uncertified wheat seed to these States after procuring from Food Corporation of India godowns and after duly testing it for germination and for disease incidence.

#### Confirmation/Promotion of CPWD Engineers

178. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of CPWD Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers who have not been confirmed/promoted during their last service period of (i) 10 years, (ii) 15 years and (iii) 20 years;

(b) whether some of the engineers on deputation to Delhi Development Authority get a fixed amount as vehicle allowance while others do not;

(c) what are the disparities in pay scales perks and avenues of promotion between the Engineers of CPWD and those working in public undertakings like telephone

industries, railways, and steel and mines undertakings; and

(d) how does Government propose to rationalise the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) : The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Import of Fertilizer

179. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The Total import of fertilizer and its nutrients during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) what are its projections for the next year; and

(c) what is the total inventory of Fertilizers and its nutrients held by different units of the fertilizers plants during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The information is given below :

Year	(Qty. In Lakh Metric Tonnes)	
	Total fertilizer Imported.	
	Materials	Nutrients
1984-85	68.56	36.24
1985-86	61.88	33.99
1986-87	42.86	22.82

(b) The imports have been drastically reduced during 1987-88. However, it would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) A Statement is given below.

## Statement

## Indigenous Stock with the Manufacturers as on 1.4.1987

(000 M. T.)

Name of the Company.	Nitrogen	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
1	2	3
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>		
1. Fert. Corporation of India.	120.70	—
2. National Fertilizers Ltd.	108.57	—
3. Hindustan Fert. Corporation.	93.71	—
4. Fert. & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	57.59	25.03
5. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fert.	506.75	24.21
6. Madras Fertilizers Limited.	64.30	29.30
7. Steel Authority of India Limited.	6.13	—
8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.	11.64	—
9. Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	50.42	28.64
10. By Product (SAIL Plants).	0.50	—
11. Hindustan Copper Limited.	—	2.43
12. PPCL.	—	1.18
13. SSP Units.	—	1.50
	— — —	— — —
Total :	1020.31	212.49
	— — —	— — —
<b>COOPERATIVE SECTOR</b>		
14. Indian Farmers Fert. Coop. Ltd.	190.70	160.60
15. Krishak Bharti Co.	184.00	—
	— — —	— — —
Total :	374.70	160.60
	— — —	— — —
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>		
16. Gujarat State Fert. Co.	47.29	15.02
17. Coromandel Fert. Ltd.	2.30	2.86
18. Shriram Fert. & Chemicals	19.76	—

1	2	3
19. Indian Explosives Limited.	47.14	—
20. Zuari Agro Chemicals	39.43	31.27
21. Southern Petrochemical Ind.	148.45	130.50
22. Mangalore Chemicals & Fert.	79.02	—
23. EID Parry (India) Limited.	1.10	1.30
24. Hari Fertilizers	0.91	—
25. Gujarat Narmada Fert. Co.	92.84	—
26. Tuticorin Alkali.	5.22	—
27. P.N.F. Nangal.	0.00	—
28. H.L.L. Haldia.	4.12	10.54
29. By Products (ISSCO & TISSCO Plants).	0.50	—
30. S.S.P. Units.	—	54.00
	—	—
Total :	488.18	245.49
	—	—
GRAND TOTAL :	1883.18	618.58

**Clearance of water supply schemes**

180. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State/U.T.-wise number of scheme received by Union Government under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1 April, 1987 to 31 October, 1987;

(b) the State/U.T.-wise number of schemes cleared;

(c) the cost of the Schemes, State/UT-wise; and

(d) The amount released by the Union Government so far and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :  
(a) to (d) A statement is given below.

**Statement**

**Status of Schemes Received, No. & Cost of Schemes Cleared Under ARWSP & Amount Released Under ARWSP-Period-1.4.87 to 31.10.87**

State/UT	No. of Schemes received	No. of Schemes cleared	Cost of Schemes cleared (Rs. crores)	Amount released (Rs. crores)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5
Andhra Pradesh	5042	4282	10.80	13.63

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.33
Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.01
Bihar	18	3	1.11	14.99
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.24
Gujarat	368	356	6.16	7.87
Haryana	51	51	5.52	4.02
Himachal Pradesh	269	269	9.14	4.87
J & K	112	100	15.49	14.71
Karnataka	1536	291	1.68	9.71
Kerala	11	8	7.52	7.71
M.P.	20	14	5.97	17.55
Maharashtra	207	8	4.43	14.98
Manipur	42	Nil	Nil	1.58
Meghalaya	57	41	1.64	2.15
Mizoram	3	1	0.40	0.35
Nagaland	18	Nil	Nil	3.27
Orissa	1551	1544	13.64	9.90
Punjab	34	34	4.50	3.98
Rajasthan	51	Nil	Nil	13.76
Sikkim	5	5	0.98	2.88
Tamil Nadu	814	762	12.40	11.96
Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.79
Uttar Pradesh	144	83	15.78	27.50
West Bengal	14	Nil	Nil	6.12
D&N Havelli	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
A&N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.30
Lakshawcep	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
Pondicherry	11	5	0.12	0.20
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	—

**Tourism in Himachal Pradesh**

181. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the central expenditure on the promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh during the last 3 years including the current financial year, year-wise;

(b) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have been asked to submit any new or modified schemes for creation of facilities for tourism in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has incurred the following expenditure for creation of tourism facilities in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years.

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount
1985-86	12.00
1986-87	9.68
1987-88(Upto October '87)	8.44

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism has asked the Government of Himachal Pradesh to submit modified proposals for the following projects :-

1. Fossil Park at Suketi
2. Golf Course at Naldera

**Cost of urea production**

182. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of production per tonne of urea in the plants fed by Hazira-Bijaipur, Jagdishpur Pipelines vis-a-vis the

plants now being fed by Naphtha; and

(b) if the production of the former is higher, the justification of embarking upon the new capital intensive projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIR. PRABHU) : (a) According to the latest estimates, the cost of production of urea for the gas-based projects at Vijaipur & Aonla on the HBJ pipeline, and that of an existing naphtha based plant are as follows :—

	Rs./MT	Based on capacity utilisation
(i) Gas-based		
Vijaipur	4184	80%
Aonla	4413	80%
(ii) Naphtha based		
IEL Kanpur	3163	80%

(b) Any comparison between the cost of production of a gas-based and a naphtha-based plant would be unrealistic as the price of gas is higher compared to that of naphtha which is concessional for fertilizer production. Moreover, there are significant variations in the cost of production due to the cost of capital equipments, vintage of the plants, raw material input, consumption, etc. New fertilizer plants based on gas have to be set up to utilise natural resources and also to bridge the gap between supply and demand.

**T.V. coverage in Gujarat**

183. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :  
SHRI AMAR SINGH  
RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV relay centres established in Gujarat State and the total area and population covered so far;

(b) whether there is a great demand to establish more TV relaying centres in Gujarat;

(c) whether any representations from the Gujarat Government or from the public have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon and the number and location of new TV relaying centres likely to be established in Gujarat State during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :**

(a) Twelve TV transmitters are, at present, functioning in Gujarat providing service to a population of about 236.8 lakhs, spread over an area of about 1.11, 200 Sq. Kms.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Replacement of the existing Low Power TV transmitter at Bhuj by a High Power (10 KW) transmitter and establishment of a 100 W TV transmitter each at Ahwa, Amreli, Godhra, Junagadh, Palanpur, Porbandar, Surendranagar, Valsad and Veraval included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. While 100W transmitter at Palanpur and Amreli have been recently commissioned, three more such transmitters, one each at Ahwa, Surendranagar and Veraval are also expected to be commissioned into service during the current financial year itself. The establishment of the remaining TV relay centres will depend on availability of the required transmitter equipment, infrastructural facilities and annual allocation of Plan resources.

#### Floods in West Bengal

184. **SHRI MANIK SANYAL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe flood situation in West Bengal?

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by the State;

(c) whether a Central Team had visited the affected areas of the State to assess the extent of loss caused;

(d) if so, the details thereof and financial assistance sanctioned by the Union Government for relief measures to the State;

(e) whether floods are a permanent feature in the State;

(f) if so, the permanent measures taken in this direction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of damages to public and private property reported by the State Government is Rs. 439.93 crores, besides the loss of 156 human lives and 1391 heads of cattle.

(c) and (d) : A Central Team visited the State from 5th to 7th September, 1987 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 67.72 crores has been approved to the State Govt. In addition Rs. 0.06 crores for increasing vegetable production has also been approved to the State Government.

(e) Flood conditions of varying degrees have been reported by the Government of West Bengal for the last five years.

(f) It is for the State Government to take necessary steps to combat the situation created by flood conditions. The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing Central assistance to tackle the situation effectively.

#### Labour relations on Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

185. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the labour relations in the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are under stress and strain;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. No Major industrial dispute in respect of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. is pending with the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

#### Settlement of claims by Air India

186. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has not settled the claims lodged with it for refund of demurrages charged from customers during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details of such claims and by when those will be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Landing of Flights

187. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India has asked all the airlines to take effective measures in spacing out flight landings in India to help facilitate passengers and handling agencies at airports;

(b) whether bunching of flights during nights is causing considerable inconvenience to the incoming passengers, particularly the tourists, who are held up for considerable period awaiting clearance; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the various airlines to the spacing of their flight landings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While congestion at airports due to bunching of flights does cause inconvenience to the passengers, it cannot be avoided altogether.

(c) Their reaction is that in view of the night curfew at airports in the East and West, the foreign airlines are compelled to operate to/through Indian airports during night time only.

#### Cattle and fodder development Schemes

188. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cattle and fodder development schemes running in the country, the places where these are in operation and the number of villages and districts covered by the schemes;

(b) the number of villages, State-wise where high milk yielding breeds of cows have been made available to the farmers and

(c) the step taken to produce sufficient fodder for the cattle to save them from starvation due to drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

#### Promotion of oilseeds cultivation

189. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing Central assistance to different States to promote oilseeds cultivation; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the Central assistance given to

Orissa for the purpose in 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the total acres of land proposed to be brought under oilseeds cultivation in the State during Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centrally sponsored Scheme on Oilseed Production viz. the National Oilseed Development Project (NODP) is in operation since 1985-86. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 33.46 crores has been sanctioned to the important oilseed growing

States. State-wise allotment of funds are given in the Annexure. This also includes Oilseed Production Thrust Project which has been commenced from 1987-88.

(b) The Central assistance given to Orissa during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under :—

1986-87 Rs. 61.7 lakhs (released)

1987-88 Rs. 127.00 lakhs (sanctioned)

(c) The Government of India fixes only production targets. For Orissa a target of 10.00 lakh tonnes of Oilseed production has been fixed to be achieved by the end of 7th Plan. The area coverage is fixed by the State Government based on the local conditions.

#### Statement

Amount Sanctioned Under N.O.D.P. and Oilseed Production Thrust Project During Kharif & Rabi 1987-88.

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		
		N.O.D.P.	O.P.T.P.	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	233.876	243.035	476.911
2.	Assam	33.709	32.57	66.279
3.	Bihar	29.622	39.621	69.247
4.	Gujarat	251.016	192.910	443.926
5.	Haryana	15.150	47.000	62.150
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.191	—	4.191
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.015	—	2.015
8.	Karnataka	149.203	213.810	363.013
9.	Madhya Pradesh	141.846	182.650	324.496
10.	Maharashtra	122.420	201.333	323.753
11.	Orissa	54.127	72.900	127.027
12.	Punjab	21.281	98.270	119.551
13.	Rajasthan	109.652	150.99	260.642
14.	Sikkim	3.629	—	3.629
15.	Tamil Nadu	161.003	172.385	333.388
16.	Uttar Pradesh	94.644	215.630	310.274
17.	West Bengal	12.660	32.759	55.419
Total		1450.044	1895.865	3345.909

[Translation]

**Maintenance of servant quarters in Western Court**

190. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether lavatories and bathrooms of old servant quarters in Western Court, New Delhi do not have doors for the last many years and these are not properly maintained;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the step taken by Government to provide doors and the time by which this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) It is fact that some of the lavatories are not having doors in the old blocks.

(b) The reasons for not providing doors in the lavatories is that these quarters have outlived their lives and are to be dismantled. New quarters have already been constructed and Directorate of Estates have been requested to get these quarters vacated.

(c) No new doors can be provided at this stage as these blocks are to be dismantled. However, repairs to the existing door shutters, wherever required, will be carried out.

**Achievement of targets fixed under NREP**

191. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets fixed under the National Rural Employment Programme are not being achieved even after spending huge amount :

(b) if so, whether increase in wages and prices of materials during the last four months are the main reasons therefor ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide more funds to achieve the

targets of National Rural Employment Programme fully ; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) Targets fixed under the National Rural Employment Programme are being achieved every year.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

[English]

**Export of surplus milk and milk products**

192. DR.G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of Operation Flood I, II and III, there is a surplus of milk and milk products in States like Maharashtra and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to export milk and milk products ;

(c) whether as a result of gifts under Operation Flood III, there will be a surplus of milk products in the country leading to crash in prices of milk products; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) and (b) As a result of operation flood programmes and Implementation of various programmes at Central and State levels, milk production in Maharashtra and Gujarat has increased, This does not however, imply a real surplus of milk. There could be seasonal surplus in a certain year in a given State following a good agricultural year which might decline under the impact of a subsequent drought. Thus the concept of surplus is really contextual.

There is no proposal under consideration to export milk at this stage.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The conserved gift commodities under Operation Flood III are to serve the twin objectives of generating fund for the programme and provide for a buffer stock necessary to take care of lean years. The commodities will be priced in such a way as not to affect domestic prices or production.

**Production of Rauwolfia Serpentina  
(Serpigandha)**

193. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether by increasing production of Rauwolfia Serpentina (Serpigandha), foreign exchange can be earned and the economic conditions of farmers improved ;

(b) the annual production of this crop in the country ;

(c) the measures taken to increase the production of this crop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As it is not a forecast crop, no official estimate of its production in the country is available.

(c) ICAR has standardised the package of practices for cultivation of this plant and identified one cultivar of high yield. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Indore Campus, is making available seed and package of practices to the farmers.

**Fodder bank in Delhi**

194. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up fodder banks in Delhi to meet any unforeseen shortage of the commodity due to drought ; and

(b) whether such fodder banks are proposed to be set up in other parts of the country also; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Fodder banks/Fodder deports are in operation in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

**Extension of time limit by DDA for depositing cost of flats**

195. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1092 on 3 August, 1987 regarding extension of time limit by DDA for depositing cost of flats and state :

(a) whether the stay by Supreme Court has been cleared or not ; if so, when and the decision taken in the matter by DDA;

(b) whether fresh demand letters have been issued to the concerned allottees to deposit the full cost (in case of cash down cases) of the flats ; if so, when and if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) whether any interest will be charged by DDA in cases of default and if so, on what basis and the rate of interest to be charged and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Supreme Court has vacated the stay on 17.8.87 on an undertaking from the DDA that it will abide by the judgement given by the High Court on 10.7.87 to the effect that it will adhere to its original schemes of allotting the flats on hire purchase/cash down basis as per ratio given in the brochure issued. DDA has already taken action and fresh draw has been held for determining the mode of payment as per decision of the High Court/provisions of brochure.

(b) Yes Sir; fresh demand letters have been issued/are being issued.

(c) No interest will be charged by the DDA on this account.

#### Vayudoot service to Jaisalmer

196. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vayudoot service to Jaisalmer has been restored ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Jaisalmer attracts tourists mainly in the winter season. During summer, the traffic to Jaisalmer is extremely poor. This service is, therefore, operated only in winter.

#### Duration of Telugu Programmes Telecast on National Network

197. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA YUDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total duration of Telugu Programmes telecast on National Network Programme during 1985, 1986 and upto 30 October, 1987 and the percentage thereof to the total programme period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): The total duration of Telugu programmes telecast in National Network and its percentage to the total programme is as follows :

Year	Minutes	Percentage to the total Programme
1985	476	0.6%
1986	660	0.6%
1987	783	4.0%
(Till Oct. 1987)		

#### Assistance to A.P. for development of small and medium Towns

198. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Small and Medium Towns in Andhra Pradesh for which financial assistance has been given under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns Scheme so far ; and

(b) the details of amount given for each town, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The details of towns sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme and Central assistance released so far are as under :

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1		2
1.	Ramachandrapuram	36.00
2.	Tenali	37.00
3.	Anakapalli	23.83
4.	Vizianagaram	40.00
5.	Bhimavaram	34.50
6.	Karimnagar	40.00
7.	Tirupati	32.00

1	2	3
8.	Srikakulam	18.50
9.	Modak	33.00
10.	Guntakal	36.50
11.	Chittoor	5.00
12.	Gadwal	32.00
13.	Nadyal	37.30
14.	Proddatur	40.00
15.	Mehbubnagar	14.00
16.	Bhimunipatam	21.00
17.	Zahirabad	30.00
18.	Siddipet	—
19.	Khammam	20.00
20.	Ongole	20.00
21.	Gudlwada	20.00
22.	Adilabad	15.00
23.	Nalgonda	20.00
24.	Kavali	20.00
25.	Yemmiganur	8.50
26.	Peddapuram	20.00

**Telecast of Telugu films by Delhi  
Doordarshan**

199. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of regional films telecast by Delhi Doordarshan since 1985

to October 31, 1987, year-wise and language-wise ; and

(b) the number of Telugu films telecast during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):  
(a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

**List of Regional Films Telecast in Number**

Name of Language	1985	1986	1987 (Up-to-Oct. 87)
Assamese	2	5	3
Bengali	3	6	5
Gujarati	1	1	—

1	2	3	4
Kannada	1	5	3
Khasi	—	1	—
Malayalam	1	5	4
Manipuri	1	1	—
Marathi	3	4	4
Oriya	1	3	3
Punjabi	—	2	—
Tamil	1	5	4
Telugu	2	4	4
Sanskrit	—	—	1
Kashmiri	1	—	—
Total :	17	43	31

#### Allotment of Government accomodation

200. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the period after which the applications are called for from Government employees for allotment of residential accommodation;

(b) how many Government servants are allotted accommodation every year for the first time and how many are offered higher accommodation and how many have asked for change after accepting allotment;

(c) the steps taken to further streamline the system of allotment of Government accommodation; and

(d) the number of applications pending for change since 1985?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Applications for allotment of residential accommodation are invited for a Block of allotment years which normally consists of 2 to 3 years.

(b) and (d) Such statistics are not being maintained.

(c) With a view to streamlining the the system of allotment of government accommodation, a number of steps have been taken, including computerisation of the activities of the Directorate in a phased manner, introduction of single window system, revamping of the information counter etc.

#### Compensation Under Crop Insurance Scheme

201. SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether district as the basis for computing the loss for paying compensation under the Crop Insurance Scheme deprives a large number of farmers of the benefits of this scheme;

(b) whether any State Government has approached the Union Government with the demand that the basis should be village instead of taluq; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Whether

district as the basis for computing the loss for paying indemnity claims under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme deprives a large number of farmers of the benefits thereunder would depend not on the actual yield of a farmer but on the actual average yfeld per ha. of the insured crop for a defined area which may be district/block/taluka/village depending upon availability of yield data for a given crop for last 5 years. If the actual average yield per ha. of the insured crop in a defined area falls short of the guaranteed yield of the insured crop then, each of the insured farmers growing that crop in such areas would be eligible for indemnity under the scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have no objection to the demand that the basis for computing the loss for paying compensation should be a village inseed of a taluka provided the State Governments have yield data for the insured crop for last 5 years, and it would be possible for them to conduct a minimum of 16 crop cutting experiments at the end of the season, at the village level.

Research Study by National Institute of Urban Affairs

202. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Research studies conducted by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi in the area of Urban Development since its inception and their findings; and

(b) the research studies out of them which were sponsored by the foreign agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The National Institute of Urban Affairs have completed twenty three Research Studies upto 31st March, 1987. The main findings of the studies are contained in the Statement given below.

(b) Three studies were sponsored by foreign agencies.

Statement		
Name of the Study.	Main Findings	Sponsoring Agency.
Management of Urban Services (1986).	<p>This is a comparative analysis of the management of urban services conducted in nine Indian cities of different sizes, functions and geographical location. Two and main services viz. water supply and refuse collection and disposal were covered.</p> <p>The main findings relating to water supply were :</p> <p>(i) a majority of the population was reported to be without any access to potable water supply;</p> <p>(ii) substantial water losses and leakages in water distribution were observed; and</p> <p>(iii) revenue generated by water supply sector had little relationship to the cost of water production and distribution.</p>	International Development Research Centre, Ottawa Canada.

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In the case of Refuse collection and Disposal, the study revealed.

- (i) inadequate utilisation of the available facilities and inefficiencies in waste collection;
- (ii) unequal distribution of staff and unequal work load;
- (iii) the need to rationalise the staff development policies and laying down of norms for distribution of work.

The study recommended :

- (i) action to bring about a change in the orientation of local bodies towards maintenance of existing facilities and infrastructure;
- (ii) action to generate adequate technical and financial information to enable local bodies to identify areas of inefficiencies; and
- (iii) public involvement in the delivery of urban services.

Study of Master Plans of Towns and Cities in India.

The main purpose of the study was to identify factors that inhibited a proper implementation of the Master Plans/Development Plans of towns and cities in India.

Indian council of Social Science Research.

The study showed that the Development Plans have been implemented to a very limited extent. Some of the basic causes were as follows :

- (i) multiplicity of legislative development controls in urban areas;
- (ii) mismatch between the physical planning and investment planning and the resources mobilisation at the local level;
- (iii) legislative support is mainly for negative control rather than for promotion of orderly development of the city;
- (iv) absence of technical expertise at the local authority level responsible for implementation of the Plan;

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	<p>(v) lack of coordination among various agencies involved in the field of urban planning and development :</p> <p>The study suggested :</p> <p>(i) changes in existing urban planning legislation to make it a positive instrument;</p> <p>(ii) preparation of comprehensive town Planning and Urban Development Acts; and</p> <p>(iii) establishing an effective planning machinery at the State and local levels with adequate financial resources.</p>	
<p><b>Organisation of Urban Planning and Development (Indo-British Project) (1982)</b></p>	<p>This study conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Local Govt. Studies looked into the organisational effectiveness and capabilities of local bodies and development authorities.</p> <p>The following basic factors were highlighted for the slow and unsatisfactory implementation of various urban development plans :</p> <p>(i) inadequate financial resource base of local bodies to meet the growing demand for civic amenities;</p> <p>(ii) non-availability of technical personnel at the local authority level capable of implementing the plan;</p> <p>(iii) absence of coordination among Government, semi-Government and other public agencies involved in implementing various development plans; and</p> <p>(iv) the presence of vested interests working against the various plans.</p> <p>The study underlined the importance of reforming organisational machinery and improving financial planning at metro, regional and local levels of urban planning and development in India</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Urban Development</b></p>

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**Access to  
Basic Services  
(1984)**

This study which made a situational analysis of certain localities in Delhi, looked into the distribution of civic amenities and their intralocality disparity. It revealed that

Committee  
for  
Implementing  
Legal-Aid  
Services

- (i) the availability of civic amenities differed substantially in the unauthorised colonies having similar socio-economic characteristics;
- (ii) the differences in the availability of services in the higher income colonies including HIG and MIG colonies were not significant; and
- (iii) in unauthorised colonies where people were not strictly and legally entitled to civic amenities they were able to increase their actual access to them, through unlawful means.

**Pattern of  
Migration in the  
National Capital  
Region  
(1986)**

The study came out with the following findings :

National  
Capital  
Region  
Planning  
Board.

- (i) Though migration continues to be an important feature of the NCR's urban population growth, the contribution of natural increase is equally important to take note of.
- (ii) Urban to urban migration has acquired an added significance in the distribution and redistribution of urban population in the NCR.
- (iii) Even though growth is somewhat slow, the towns and cities covered by the case study are not totally devoid of vitality or economic dynamism. The main motive for people to migrate to these towns and cities was economic.
- (iv) Roughly 2.5 lakh persons are likely to migrate to Delhi in the next ten years due to urban-urban migration within the NCR.
- (v) About 83 per cent of the principal migrants to Delhi will migrate in search of employ-

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ment or better paid employment, indicating economic reasons as the main motive behind migration to Delhi in the foreseeable future.

- (vi) If population in the NCR has to be redistributed, the key action would be to create job opportunities in the smaller and secondary towns/cities.

**Narmada Sagar  
Complex & Human  
Settlement :  
A Strategy  
(1984)**

This study, undertaken at the instance of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, worked out a strategy for rehabilitation of the displaced persons resulting from the construction of Narmada Sagar Complex. The main findings were as follows :

**Government  
of Madhya  
Pradesh**

- (i) out of 338 villages coming under submergence 75 villages will be fully submerged and the remaining 263 villages will be partly affected.
- (ii) there is no discernible pattern of migration in the affected villages;
- (iii) the literacy rate in the villages coming under submergence is much lower than the literacy rate at the district or State levels, and
- (iv) all the respondents interviewed have given preference for resettlement within 50 km. of their villages.

The following three options were available, according to the Report for the resettlement of the affected villages :

- (i) acquisition of agricultural land in the vicinity of these projects for allotment to the affected families;
- (ii) resettlement of displaced persons on irrigated land either in the command area of the same project or in the command area of another project; and
- (iii) allotment of culturable waste land belonging to the Government;

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<b>Social Accounts of the Delhi Transport Corporation (1985)</b>	<p><b>Main findings of the study were :</b></p> <p>(i) The DTC's losses are attributable largely to the exceptionally low bus fares it charges.</p> <p>(ii) The concessionary and free passes offered by the DTC do not make a large dent in the corporation's revenue. It is estimated that if they were withdrawn, the recovery rate of operating cost would improve by only 7 per cent points.</p> <p><b>Important recommendations made were :</b></p> <p>(i) The financial performance of the DTC would improve substantially if it were to adopt the BEST (Bombay) fare rates.</p> <p>(ii) Bus fares should be linked to (a) operational costs, (b) price index, and (c) distance.</p>	<b>Association of State Road Transport Undertakings.</b>
<b>Urban Studies in India : A Bibliography (1985)</b>	<b>A comprehensive compilation of 25,000 books, articles and dissertations on urban development and planning, covering the period 1962-82.</b>	<b>The Ford Foundation.</b>
<b>A Study of Delh's Green Areas and Spaces (1986)</b>	<p><b>The main findings of the study are :</b></p> <p>(i) Substantial losses were reported to have occurred in the space provided for local parks and playgrounds. Further an analysis of the three Zonal Development plans indicated that the actual space provided for local parks and playgrounds had been diverted to other uses;</p> <p>(ii) large portions of the agricultural green belt were also brought under various uses, most of them being totally incompatible with the concept and philosophy of the green belt as well as with the uses that were permitted under the Zoning Regulations for such areas.</p> <p><b>Some of the important recommendations were :</b></p> <p>(i) Conversion of green areas to other uses should be permitted only under exceptional circumstances;</p> <p>(ii) a survey of all open spaces in Delhi's urbanisable limits needs to be carried out to</p>	<b>Office of the Prime Minister, Government of India</b>

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- ascertain whether those spaces could be utilised for park area development and thereby offset the losses that have occurred in the past due to diversions and encroachments;
- (iii) preparation of a firm plan of action for the undeveloped or underdeveloped open spaces to avoid encroachment;
  - (iv) increase the utilisation rate of parks and open spaces;
  - (v) ensure public involvement in the design, development and manangement of parks and open spaces.

The scheme for the Development of Small and Medium Towns wlth UNICEF Assis- tance (1983)	Under this Project, the Institute : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) assisted the State Govts. in identifying towns for providing social and economic inputs;</li> <li>(ii) advised the Ministry of Works and Housing in indentifying the immediate needs of the selec- ted towns;</li> <li>(iii) helped local agencies In initiating Small and Medium Towns, Development and Urban Community Development Programmes;</li> <li>(iv) Undertook monitoring and evaluation of the programmes on a continuing basis; and</li> <li>(v) prepared district profiles for Thanjavur, Tumkur, and Alleppey, outlined development scenario for the districts and the towns selected under the Small and Medium Towns Development scheme.</li> </ul>	Minlstry of Urban Development and UNICEF
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Bangalore Metropolitan Region : An Alternate Development Strategy (1984)	The major findings of the study were : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Though the city development Plan (1981-2001) had envisaged the growth rate of population to be 40% &amp; the increase in area to be 70% during 1971-8I the pattern of growth in Bangalore was a total reversal, that is 56% growth area and 77% growth in population. This affected the density pattern.</li> <li>(ii) unplanned development of residential colo- nies on the outskirts with inadequate mass transportation system strained the existing transportation services;</li> </ul>	Economic & Planning Council, Government of Karnataka.
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Some of the important recommendations were :

- (i) in order to regulate and channelise the growth of the city; the entire land within the metropolitan area to be brought under the development control zone;
- (ii) to transfer some of the public offices to first/second order towns and to restrict the establishment of new offices ;
- (iii) to preserve the green-belt from any encroachments ;
- (iv) to establish Bangalore Metropolitan Development Authority.

**Trends and Processes of Urbanisation in Karnataka (1984)**

The findings that emerged out of the study were that :

- (i) the growth rate of Karnataka towns during 1971-81 showed continuation of the 1961-71 trends;
- (ii) a negative relationship was found between the growth rate of rural and urban population in different districts of the State which was a sure index of considerable migration from rural to urban areas of local level ;
- (iii) a strong relationship was observed between the growth rate and administrative status of the towns e.g. growth of State Capital was far ahead of district headquarter towns. Towns with no administrative status indicated slow growth rate.

Economic and Planning Council,  
Govt. of Karnataka.

The main recommendations were :

- (i) to strengthen regional centres such as Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Davangere, Shimoga, Mangalore and Mysore through devolution of administrative powers and augmentation of urban services ;
- (ii) to give special industrial impetus to towns such as Tumkur, Hassan, Mandya and Kolar

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so as to accommodate new industries seeking location in and around Bangalore ; and

- (iii) promotion of rural-urban linkages through the development of mandi towns, regulated markets, transport and other facilities.

Women  
Construction  
Workers with  
Particular  
Reference to  
Legal Security  
and Social  
Justice : A Case  
Study of Delhi,  
(1982)

The summary of the results were as follows :

- (i) The majority of women were between the age group 16 and 35 years ; were migrants, married belonged to scheduled cast and were illiterate;
- (ii) all the women were recruited through Jamadars and were all unskilled workers, and the majority were dissatisfied with the nature of their work;
- (iii) a significant percentage desired to move to semi-skilled or skilled work as it carried higher status, more money and would be less strenuous ; and
- (iv) in the absence of any maternity benefits, these women worked till the day of childbirth.

Ministry of  
Social Wel-  
fare,  
Government  
of India.

The Development  
Plan for Greater  
Bombay-A Case  
Study of Urban  
Planning and  
Development vis-  
a-vis the Environ-  
ment (1981)

The study examined the extent to which the development plan for greater Bombay took into account the environmental factors. It pointed out that :

- (i) there was need to make people aware of the environment in general and the state of environmental resources in particular ;
- (ii) in the distribution of different type of land uses ; the physical needs of the projected population were taken into account ; other environmental and social considerations were not given due importance ;
- (iii) through the development plan was prepared on the neighbourhood planning principles only those developments, however got precedence which had the maximum financial return for private developers.

Indian  
Council of  
Social  
Science  
Research.

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	<p>The study suggested the redistribution of population and economic activities in certain zones, and augmentation of social and infrastructural facilities to improve the environmental conditions in the city, especially in the areas predominantly inhabited by the economically weaker sections.</p>	
<p>Faridabad New Town (1982)</p>	<p>In order to understand the dynamics of new town growth as well as the factors that contributed to their success or failure, this project reviewed the development of Faridabad in terms of physical, social and economic context. The Delhi Master Plan defined Faridabad as one of the ring towns to be developed as a self-contained township to serve as a secondary centre to the metropolitan city. The study pointed out that the town could not become a self-contained township mainly due to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) inadequate housing facilities;</li> <li>(ii) insufficient availability of infrastructural facilities ;</li> <li>(iii) the absence of facilities that could sustain a broad manufacturing base.</li> </ul>	<p>Indian Council of Social Science Research.</p>
<p>Financial Management Pattern of Local bodies in India (1981)</p>	<p>This study which examined the financial management pattern of the selected local bodies observed :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that the extension pattern of local bodies had undergone very little change since their inception and taxes continued to form the largest single source of municipal revenue in most of the sample local bodies ; and</li> <li>(ii) further, octroi emerged as a major source of income of the local bodies and accounted for nearly 40% of their total tax revenue during the study period of 1979-80,</li> </ul> <p>In so far as level of services was concerned the study found no positive correlation between the city size and the per capita expenditure on basic services.</p>	<p>Planning Commission, New Delhi.</p>

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Abolition of Octroi (1983)	<p>This study undertaken at the instance of the Directorate of Municipal Administration, Govt. of Punjab after detailed analysis of Abolition of Octroi in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka concluded that</p> <p>(i) its abolition had deleterious effects on the finances of the urban local bodies in these States as it dried up an almost unfailing source of revenue for augmenting their daily ways and means position;</p> <p>(ii) in an era of escalating prices the tax automatically yields higher and higher revenue without revision of the tax structure itself ;</p> <p>(iii) being an indirect tax its incidence is diffused which compensated for any regressive characteristics of the tax ;</p> <p>(iv) its abolition made the local bodies wholly dependent upon the Government grants which would adversely affect their autonomy in the ultimate analysis.</p> <p>The study indicated that attempts at its abolition and its replacement by State subventions have not shown encouraging results. Its abolition may help the trading community, but does not ultimately lessen the burden on the common man.</p>	Directorate of Municipal Administration, Government of Punjab.
Integrated Rural Development Programme : An Evaluation Study of the Alleppey District (Kerala) and Sambalpur District Orissa (1982)	<p>This study which looked into the implementation of IDRP in two districts indicated that</p> <p>(i) in a number of cases the beneficiaries intentionally indicated their actual income as falling below the poverty line to take advantage of the programme assistance ;</p> <p>(ii) the subsidy component of the programme was misused by the beneficiaries ;</p> <p>(iii) the level of coordination and communication among various functionaries at block level was found to be very weak and responsibility and accountability were absent ;</p> <p>(iv) the infrastructural back-up such as the avail-</p>	Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

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liability of raw material, marketing and maintenance facilities were not adequately and simultaneously provided to the selected beneficiaries ; and

- (v) the package of assistance to be provided under the programme was found to be very rigid in terms of identification of priorities and targets.

The main recommendations of the study were :

- (i) An attempt should be made to ensure that the list of beneficiaries comprises the the poorest among the poor. In this regard, the bottom level functionaries can play a vital role as they know very well the income brackets that the beneficiaries belong to.
- (ii) The subsidy component should be either reduced or converted into a soft loan in order to check the misuse of benefits attained through subsidy.
- (iii) The Block Development Officer (BDO) should be assigned the duties of "Principal Coordinator" at block level and the functionaries belonging to various departments, Banks etc. should be placed under overall supervision of the BDO for this specific purpose.
- (iv) Cooperative societies should be formed in order to arrange for the raw material and marketing facilities.
- (v) DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) should be given more autonomy with regard to the identification of priorities and targets.

**Functioning of the Delhi Rent Control Act (1958) : A Study of Tenants and Landlords, May, 1985.**

The survey focused on two questions :

- (i) whether the tenants and landlords were aware of the various provisions in the Rent Control Act, and
  - (ii) whether they abide by these legal provisions.
- A small sample of 57 tenants and 16 landlords was interviewed.

**Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Services.**

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The survey showed that

- (i) nearly two-thirds of the tenants were ignorant about the existence of the Delhi Rent Control Act. Those who know of the Act-nearly two-thirds of the tenants respondents were familiar with provisions which were concerned with the period of tenancy and evictions, but not with those that fixed the "standard rent";
- (ii) the tenants were unwilling to approach the office of the Rent Controller to seek justice even when they knew that there were provisions in the Rent Control Act that tended to protect them;
- (iii) the landlords, on the other hand, exhibited a high degree of familiarity with a greater part of the Act, but they considered it unrealistic and impractical in the context of the prevailing land and construction costs, expected returns on investment, and inflation rates ;
- (iv) a sizeable percentage of landlord respondents however did not know of the provision regarding the fixation of "standard rent" in the Act ;
- (v) the rents were invariably higher than what the tenants should have been paying, if only the provision of "standard rent" was enforced. Rents of the premises escalated periodically, which pushed out the tenants to live in not only successively smaller premises but also outlying, distant localities. People who earlier lived in what one might call the "Core areas" were, at the time of survey, reported to be living on the city's periphery.

An Evaluation  
of Selected  
Integrated  
Urban Develop-  
ment Projects  
(1983)

- (i) The main findings of the evaluation study was that the package of inputs of the IUDP was a standard package ; as against this, the development need of the IUDP towns varied substantially.
- (ii) The implementation of the programme was

Ministry of  
Works and  
Housing,  
Govt. of  
India.

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	also found to be slow due to the operation of Urban Land Ceiling Act, shortage of material and non-availability of qualified and technical staff.	
<b>Integrated Rural Development Programme : An Evaluation study of Hoshangabad Block in Hoshangabad District of Madhya Pradesh. (1984)</b>	<p>(i) Inadequacies in the process of selection of beneficiaries.</p> <p>(ii) Benefits of the IRDP were inequitably distributed.</p> <p>(iii) Lack of attention to monitoring of the various IDRP schemes.</p>	Department of Rural Development, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

**Role of Tourism in Economic Development & Urbanisation, and Impact of Tourism on Environment in Madhya Pradesh (1985)**

The study identified the reasons for the stagnation in tourism industry in Madhya Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation.

It revealed that tourism had been unable to generate economic development within the State.

The pace of urbanisation in tourism centres was not any different from other urban centres.

The study recommended that the tourist centres must be provided with requisite infrastructure, and linkage with development nodes. It emphasized the creation of planning cell, with appropriate expertise of conservationists and environmentalists.

#### **Foreign exchange earned by I.T.D.C. Hotels**

203. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foreign exchange earned by the I.T.D.C. Hotels during the last three years ;

(b) whether foreign exchange earnings of ITDC Hotels are declining as compared to Hotels in the Private Sector ;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the foreign exchange earnings of the ITDC Hotels during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The information is as follows :

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1984-85	446.14
1985-86	563.72
1986-87	763.18

(b) and (c) There are a variety of factors to be taken into consideration for computing foreign exchange earnings of ITDC Hotels vis-a-vis hotels in private sector. The foreign exchange earnings of ITDC hotels as a whole have, however, increased year after year as is indicated in reply to part (a) of the Question.

(d) Various steps taken by ITDC to boost the foreign exchange earnings of their hotels are as under :

- (i) marketing and reservation tie-ups with Odner Hotel Representatives, Hong Kong and Golden Tulip Worldwide Hotels, Japan ;
- (ii) promotion of ITDC properties in the overseas market through participation in Travel Trade Forums ;
- (iii) signing of special rate contracts with foreign tour operators and offering incentives on volume based business to encourage group movement ;
- (iv) organising sales blitz in various countries to help establish personal contact with major tour operators ; travel agents to promote traffic to India.

#### Projections of financial requirements of States for drought relief

204. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the projections of financial requirements made by each of the drought affected States ;

(b) how much of it could be met ;

(c) whether the States were asked to set up committees to over-see relief measures to ensure proper utilisation of funds; and

(d) whether Government propose to arrange concurrent audit of the massive expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the Central assistance sought by Drought affected States/ Union Territories and approved by Government of India for drought of 1987 is given below.

(c) State Governments have been advised to set up a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers to ensure close monitoring of the situation.

(d) Provision exists for concurrent audit. Government of India would arrange for such audit of relief expenditure, as and when considered necessary.

#### Statement

Details of Central Assistance Sought & Amount Approved for Drought Relief  
During post Monsoon period of 1987-88

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Assistance sought	Amount 1987-88	Approved for 1988-89
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546.50	68.890	.049
2.	Gujarat	187.47	79.840	.060
3.	Haryana	489.37	37.275	.045

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	274.64	18.705	.045
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	169.06	18.981	.041
6.	Karnataka	256.68	46.638	.068
7.	Kerala	604.45	32.082	.052
8.	Madhya Pradesh	579.34	63.384	34.124
9.	Maharashtra	294.39	37.679	11.879
10.	Nagaland	22.20	3.876	.026
11.	Orissa	162.63	50.780	.030
12.	Punjab	505.05	29.391	.041
13.	Rajasthan	434.27	147.988	.098
14.	Tamil Nadu	52.71	28.202	.052
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1314.11	155.736	.206
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.66	@	
17.	Chandigarh	0.17	@	
18.	Delhi	10.98	@	
19.	Pondicherry	2.73	0.59	
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—		
21.	Daman & Diu	—		
Total :		5907.41	820.046	46.816

@—Requests are being processed as per established norms.

#### Water connections in Rohini scheme

205. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allottees of DDA plots in Rohini residential schemes have to construct their houses on the plots within three years of taking possession of the plots;

(b) whether allottees who do not construct the houses over the plots are penalised;

(c) whether it is a fact that water connections have not been given to many of the allottees who have constructed their houses;

(d) the sectors/pockets in Rohini where water connections have not been provided; and

(e) the time by which Government propose to provide water connections to these people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) The Lessee are required to construct the house within a period of two years from the date of taking over the possession of the plot. However, one year's time as grace period is also given for constructing the house.

(b) After expiry of the three years, penalty for belated construction is charged at the prescribed rates

(c) Water connections could not be given to some allottees.

(d) At present the water is not available in the following sectors/pockets;

(i) Sect. IV, V & VI.

(ii) 128 MIG DUs in Sec. VII Pkt. H-18

128 MIG DUs in Sec. VII Pkt. 25.

(iii) Sec. IX, XIII & XIV Pkt. 25.

(e) Some water is likely to be given by MCD for Sect. IV, V, VI & VII (Pt) by Dec., 1987.

News item captioned 'Fertilizer Industry in Crisis'

206. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :

SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ  
ALI KHAN :

SHRI P. KANNAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 17 October, 1987 under the heading "Fertilizer Industry in Crisis";

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to save this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to unfavourable weather conditions during the last three years, in a row, fertilizer consumption has been below the targetted levels. Therefore, the stocks of indigenous fertilizers have gone up.

(c) To provide relief to the industry, steps have been taken to ensure strict price discipline in the sale of fertilizers. Imported stocks will not be released for sale, as far as possible, so long as indigenous stocks can meet the entire demand. Besides, the import of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers during the year has been drastically reduced.

DDA plots for displaced persons

207. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appeared in "The Hindustan Times" dated 11 September, 1987 wherein it has been stated that 700 displaced persons from erstwhile Pakistan (now Bangladesh) deposited Rs. 58 lakhs with the DDA in August, 1985 for the development of their plots;

(b) whether it is a fact that their plots have not been developed so far and they are still waiting to get possession of their plots; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The land transferred to the DDA by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for allotment to eligible persons from erstwhile East Pakistan is insufficient for accommodating all of them. Development of the plots of available land is already in progress, though possession of plots is yet to be given. Additional land available in and around Chittaranjan Park has been proposed to be utilised which is at the planning stage. The development work in the additional area will also be started after the plots are planned there.

**Impounding of Air India Planes**

208. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :  
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
 SHRIMATI MANORAMA  
 SINGH :  
 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
 SINGH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Air India planes found involved in the smuggling of heroin and other articles during the last one year;

(b) the names of the persons found guilty therefore and the action taken against them;

(c) the number of Air India planes impounded by foreign Governments so far for their involvement in this act and the action taken by Government for getting them back; and

(d) the total loss suffered by the Air India so far due to impounding of Air India planes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) One Air India Airbus (A-310) aircraft operating a scheduled flight on Bombay-Nairobi-Lagos route was impounded on 25, August 1987 at Lagos (Nigeria) by the Nigerian authorities. Initially all crew-members were detained. Subsequently, only three crew-members remained under detention. None were found guilty.

After negotiations with an Indian Government delegation the Nigerian authorities released the three crew-members and the aircraft on October 22, 1987.

(d) On account of impounding of the aircraft for 58 days, Air India has suffered an estimated loss of revenue of Rs. 458.90 lakhs.

**Scheme for financing and development of plantations**

209. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for financing the plantations for increased cultivation in the plantation sector to meet the domestic and foreign demand;

(b) whether the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development is providing finances for raising cashew plantations which are 100 per cent export oriented; and

(c) whether any study has been undertaken by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development to assess the potential available in the country for the development of plantations of various types ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development normally does not conduct such studies. However, various commodity Boards for Coconut, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Spices, etc. undertake studies to assess potential available in the country and to formulate programmes for development of plantations.

**Scarcity relief manual**

210. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to bring out a revised and updated scarcity relief manual to effectively tackle the problem of natural calamities like drought, flood, snowfall, earthquake etc. in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the manual; and

(c) the *modus operandi* prescribed and the details of the mechanism to monitor the implementation of steps taken in conformity with the provisions in the manual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Committee has been set up for updating the guidelines for preparation/updating of the existing Relief Manuals of the State Government for rendering effective and timely relief measures in various natural calamities. In accordance with the guidelines to be formulated, State relief manuals would lay down a mechanism for implementation of relief measures.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Drought service plan

211. DR. V. VENKATESH :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL :  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR  
TANTI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited has formulated its own drought service plan;

(b) whether the IFFCO programme will supplement the plans and schemes of the Centre and the States; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is given below.

#### Statement

IFFCO, being essentially an organisation of farmers, is implementing the drought service activities in close collaboration with State Governments for the benefit of the farmers. The salient features of the plan are given hereunder :

#### 1. Short-term activities

These include drinking water arrangements, fodder-supplies, veterinary care, health care, supply of agro-inputs, supply of seeds for growing fodder etc. in the States covered. The total financial outlay is Rs. 80 lakhs.

#### 2. Long-term activities

These include creating irrigation facilities, infra structural facilities for efficient management of water resources and survey of groundwater potential, for which the financial outlay is Rs. 35 lakhs.

#### 3. Coverage

IFFCO service plan will be operative in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, U.P., H.P., M.P. and Maharashtra. The activities will be mostly in and around IFFCO adopted villages and in areas which need immediate attention, as identified in association with the State Government and relief agencies. In the district of Nagaur in Rajasthan, it has been decided to maintain and provide feed to about 100 cowbulls of Nagori breed in order to preserve them for future. Besides, 8500 cattle have been shifted from the district of Kutch to other districts in Gujarat.

#### 4. Progress

In Gujarat, 7 cattle camps have been organised in collaboration with the State Government and other relief agencies. In Rajasthan, 20 fodder supply centres have been opened in different districts. IFFCO will also be growing fodder for distribution mainly to small and marginal farmers.

#### Oil Palm cultivation

212. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government propose to grow Oil Palm in 50,000 hectares at a cost of Rs. 220 crores;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal has been sent to the Union Government for its approval; and

(c) whether Government would provide all assistance to Karnataka to grow Oil Palm in 50,000 hectares to save foreign exchange now incurred on the import of palm oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from Government of Karnataka on 19.10.1987 for providing assistance for taking up oil palm cultivation in the State in 50,000 ha. at a cost of Rs. 221.62 crores.

(c) The assistance to be provided from Government of India in this regard is being examined.

#### Telecast of World Reliance Cup Cricket Matches

213. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a row between his ministry and the Reliance Cup Organising Committee over the telecast of Reliance Cup Cricket matches;

(b) if so, what were the issues involved; and

(c) the solution arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, there was no row as such. The Reliance Cup Organising Committee had asked for payment of royalty equivalent to 9% of the Revenue earned by Doordarshan in

respect of the commercial advertisements booked with the coverage of the matches by Doordarshan.

(c) It has been decided by Government that sports organisations organising or sponsoring sports events pertaining to their own field can be treated as advertising agents for the purpose of advertisements on Doordarshan only when such advertisements are to be shown, during the time the particular sport event is telecast. All advertisements secured by them for this purpose will entitle them to get a commission of 20%. Such sports organisations will have to be recommended by the Department of Sports. This position was accepted by the Reliance Cup Organising Committee.

#### Review of famine code

214. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have appointed a committee to review the famine-code; and

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference of the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted to review updating the existing guidelines for States for preparation of relief manuals. Details of the constitution of Committee and its terms are given in the statement below.

#### Statement

##### Constitution

1. Joint Secretary (SR) & Additional Relief Commissioner,  
Deptt. of Agriculture

Chairman

2. A representative from Ministry of Finance (Plan  
Finance Division)

Member

3. A representative from Planning Commission

Member

- |         |  |        |
|---------|--|--------|
| 4.      | A representative from Deptt. of Women & Child Welfare  | Member |
| 5.      | A representative from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  | Member |
| 6.      | A representative from Deptt. of Rural Development  | Member |
| 7.      | A representative from Ministry of Water Resources  | Member |
| 8.      | A representative from Deptt. of Science & Technology   | Member |
| 9.      | A representative from Ministry of Home Affairs (Civil Defence Division)                                  | Member |
| 10.-14. | A representative each from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan. |        |

#### Terms of Reference

Revise existing guidelines for revision/updating the existing manuals, preparation of new relief manuals by the State Governments in the light of experience gained during the last five years.

#### Selling of Asiatic flats to N.R.I.

215. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADI-  
YAR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a proposal to sell Asiatic flats to non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, how many Asiatic flats have been sold to NRI's so far; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) 32

(c) Type	Flats No.	Total
A	815, 844, 845, 847, 268, 315, 313, 314, 331, 334, 335, 344, 345	13
B	6, 13	2
C. 1	7, 50, 346, 347, 807	5
C. 2	296, 300, 301	3
D. 1	744, 756	2
F. 1	116	1
F. 2	117	1
G. 2	148	1
P. 4	689, 730	2
Q. 1	616	1
Q. 2		—
R. 4	648	1
		32

### Accidents in Eastern Coalfields Limited in 1987

216. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD :**  
**SHRI PURNA CHANDRA**  
**MALIK :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be  
pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took  
place in the mines of Eastern Coalfields  
Limited during 1987 uptil date together  
with the names of the mines;

(b) the number of accidents that were  
fatal;

(c) the number of persons seriously  
injured, separately;

(d) whether any enquiry was held in  
this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of the reports  
and action taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI  
P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) During the period  
from January to September, 1987-88  
accidents are reported to have occurred  
in the mines of the Eastern Coalfields

Limited. The names of the mines are  
given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c) Out of these accidents, 22  
were fatal. In all, 27 persons were killed  
and 68 seriously injured.

(d) and (e) In pursuance of section  
23(2) of the Mines Act, 1952, all accidents  
involving loss of life are required to be  
enquired into by the officers of the  
Directorate General of Mines Safety.  
Depending upon the gravity of the situa-  
tion, serious accidents are also enquired  
into by them. All the 22 fatal accidents  
and 10 serious accidents which occurred  
between January and September, 1987 in  
the mines of the Eastern Coal fields were  
enquired into. According to enquiry  
reports, some of the major causes for the  
accidents were fall of roof, fall of sides,  
transportation machinery, explosives etc,  
In cases, where persons were held respon-  
sible for the accidents, appropriate action  
was taken either by Director General of  
Mines Safety or by the Management at  
the instance of Directorate General of  
Mines Safety, such as, discharge or sus-  
pension from service, suspension of  
statutory certificates, warning by Directo-  
rate General of Mines Safety.

### Statement

#### Fatal accidents in Coal Mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited during January to September, 1987

Sl. No.	Name of Colliery	Date of accident
1.	Patmohana	8.1.1987
2.	Lachipur	23.1.1987
3.	Bhanora	3.2.1987
4.	Shankarpur	10.2.1987
5.	Toposi	13.2.1987
6.	Khas Kajora	3.2.1987
7.	Chinakuri Mines No. II	21.2.1987
8.	Tilaboni	27.2.1987
9.	Lachipur	16.4.1987
10.	Madhujore	8.6.1987

1	2	3
11.	Badjna	27.6.1987
12.	Ranipur	9.6.1987
13.	Gourangdih	14.7.1987
14.	Ghanashyam	25.7.1987
15.	Jemehari (R)	29.7.1987
16.	Hariajam	3.8.1987
17.	Kumardubi	28.8.1987
18.	Sripur	1.9.1987
19.	Madhyjore	1.9.1987
20.	Moirā	3.9.1987
21.	Dhamo Main	9.9.1987
22.	Bahula	26.9.1987

**Serious Accident in Coal Mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited during  
January—September, 1987**

Sl. No.	Name of Colliery	Date of accidents
1.	Bejdih	23.1.1987
2.	Madhujora	5.1.1987
3.	Chora 7/9 pits	7.1.1987
4.	North Searsole	28.1.1987
5.	Chora	12.2.1987
6.	Madhusudanpur	15.3.1987
7.	Polidih	18.3.1987
8.	North Searsole	23.3.1987
9.	Khas Kajora	23.3.1987
10.	Purushotam OCP	4.1.1987
11.	Bhanora	11.2.1987
12.	Dabor (R)	1.2.1987
13.	Barmondia	7.2.1987
14.	Bonjamehari	1.3.1987
15.	Tirat	2.1.1987
16.	Gbusick	3.1.1987

1	2	3
17.	Dalurband	10.2.1987
18.	Seetalpur	11.3.1987
19.	Parbelia	4.2.1987
20.	Mandman	26.5.1987
21.	Poidih	9.4.1987
22.	Madhjora	15.5.1987
23.	Madhujore	5.6.1987
24.	Bahula	18.6.1987
25.	Mithapur	19.6.1987
26.	Kumardihi 'B'	19.5.1987
27.	Barmondia	27.5.1987
28.	Mardarboni	1.6.1987
29.	Bhanora	12.6.1987
30.	Khandra	16.6.1987
31.	Kuardih	19.4.1987
32.	Jamehari 'R'	11.4.1987
33.	Ghanshyam	27/28.4.1987
34.	Pure Searsole	27.6.1987
35.	Parbelia	15.5.1987
36.	Kunustoria	6.7.1987
37.	Modhujore	23.7.1987
38.	Jamoria A/B Pit	5.7.1987
39.	Ningah	1.7.1987
40.	Madhujore	30.6.1987
41.	Madhabpur	16.2.1987
42.	Jhanjhara	3.7.1987
43.	Dalmia	16.5.1987
44.	Damagoria	18.3.1987
45.	Damagoria	9.3.1987
46.	Parasla O.C.	2.4.1987
47.	Toposi	18.6.1987

1	2	3
48.	Hariajam	17.7.1987
49.	Kapasahra	7.7.1987
50.	Toposi	4.7.1987
51.	Chora	8.8.1987
52.	Dhemomain	22.8.1987
53.	Belbaid	11.9.1987
54.	Dhemomain	23.9.1987
55.	Bhanora	1.7.1987
56.	Jamehari (R)	29.8.1987
57.	Dabor Spl.	29.8.1987
58.	Moira	3.9.1987
59.	Kahandra	16.9.1987
60.	Kumardihi 'B'	25.9.1987
61.	Chapuki Khas	21.7.1987
62.	Kalipahari	23.7.1987
63.	Mouthdih	15.7.1987
64.	Sathgram Project	3.7.1987
65.	Jamehari 'R'	15.9.1987
66.	Girimint	1.7.1987

#### Production of Paradip Fertilizer Plant

217. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Paradip Fertilizer Plant Orissa has started commercial production;

(b) if so, when and the rate at which the production has started;

(c) the target set for the production of Fertilizers in 1987-88; and

(d) the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir; the plant started commercial

production from 1.8.86 at the rate of 40,000 MT of Di-Ammonium phosphate (DAP) per month. Between August, 1986 and March, 1987, it produced 3.84 lakh MT of DAP with about 80% capacity utilisation.

(c) and (d) The target set for 1987-88 is 6.35 lakh MT of DAP, against which the total production during April to September, 1987 (six months) has been 1.82 lakh tonnes. Production during the remaining part of the year is expected to be at a higher rate.

[Translation]

Payment of wages to female workers by DDA/HUDCO

218. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether female workers get less wages than male workers in Delhi and other metropolitan cities as a result of which their children become victims of malnutrition;

(b) whether cases of violation of rules in respect of one lakh female workers engaged in the construction of houses of DDA and HUDCO in Delhi have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Administration, on complaint regarding female workers engaged in the construction of houses of DDA and HUDCO being paid lower wages than male workers is pending at present in that Office. Statistics relating to other metropolitan cities are not available since such information is only collected by the State as a whole.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

**Payment of compensation to farmers<sup>a</sup>  
[under Crop Insurance Scheme in A.P.]**

219. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases regarding payment of compensation under Crop Insurance Scheme to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh whose crops have destroyed due to severe drought in the State;

(b) the amount of compensation to be paid to the farmers in the State; and

(c) the time by which compensation is expected to be disbursed to the farmers to enable them to prepare themselves for the next Rabi crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b)

The details regarding cases for payment of claims under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to the farmers who have suffered crop loss due to severe drought in Kharif 1987 season in Andhra Pradesh have not been received from the State Government. Therefore, the amount of claim payable to the farmers cannot be worked out at this stage.

(c) As per the instructions issued by the Government of India the State Government is required to send crop yield data in respect of Kharif 1987 season by the end of January, 1988 to the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). G.I.C. will work out indemnity claims payable under the CCIS to the concerned farmers and intimate the same to this Ministry for settlement. However, disbursement of crop loans to such farmer for the Rabi 1987-88 season will not be affected due to nonsettlement of indemnity claims.

**Drought assistance to Kerala**

220. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY :  
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of drought relief asked by Kerala Government;

(b) whether the Central team which visited the State has since submitted its final report;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Central team; and

(d) the Central aid proposed to be given to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Kerala sought Central assistance of Rs. 604.46 crores for drought relief measures.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Based on the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 29.28 crores has been approved for drought relief in Kerala. In addition to this, Rs. 10.50 lakhs for increasing vegetable production and Rs. 2.75 crores for completion of irrigation projects have also been approved under drought relief programmes.

#### Losses due to floods and drought

221. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been widespread losses of major cereal crops, oil-seeds, pulses and other cash crops as a result of drought and floods in different States;

(b) whether estimates of crop losses vary and differ according to State and Union Government's reports;

(c) the final estimates of Union Government regarding crop losses and the fall in production for the year, tonnagewise and in monetary terms;

(d) whether Union Government have drawn up any special programmes to meet the situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Due to widespread drought conditions prevailing in many States as well as floods in some States during the kharif season, productions of various crops including cereals, oilseeds, pulses and cash crops in 1987-88 is likely to be affected. Firm estimates of kharif production are not yet due from the States. Sowing of rabi crops are still in progress and as such, it is too early to quantify the fall in production of various crops.

(d) and (e) In order to reduce the overall production loss, a rabi production strategy is being implemented during 1987-88. The supply of inputs like seeds

and fertilizers is being tied up. Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers by way of agricultural input subsidy limited to Rs. 200/ per hectare for the crop area damaged has also been provided.

#### Provisions of drinking water to the villages

222. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The details of the central assistance sanctioned to the drought affected States for the schemes of rural drinking water supply during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered during the year; and

(c) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The Central Government is assisting the State financially under the accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for providing drinking water to the rural population.

During the current year keeping in view the severity of the drought, Central Government had released Rs. 51.40 crores as ad-hoc assistance for the drought affected States for rural drinking water supply. In addition an amount of Rs. 14.58 crores has been sanctioned for purchase of rigs and other equipments. A Statement showing ad-hoc assistance, funds released under ARWSP for rural water supply and amount sanctioned for purchase of rigs is given below.

(b) During the current year, 50,570 villages are proposed to be covered under the ARWSP/MNP programme in all State/UTs including the drought affected States. 21,200 villages are likely to be benefited under the ad-hoc Central assistance given to drought affected States.

(c) The remaining villages are likely to be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

**Statement****Central Assistance Sanctioned to drought affected States**

Sl.	States	Funds released under ARWSP (Rs.crores)	Ad hoc assistance amount (Rs. crores)	Amount sanctioned for purchase of rigs (Rs.crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.63	3.00	0.43
2.	Gujarat	7.87	8.00	1.66
3.	Haryana	4.03	2.00	0.70
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4.88	1.50	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.71	1.50	0.30
6.	Karnataka	9.72	2.50	0.33
7.	Kerala	7.72	1.00	0.23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	17.55	4.00	2.17
9.	Maharashtra	14.98	2.00	1.72
10.	Nagaland	3.27	1.00	—
11.	Orisa	9.90	1.40	2.53
12.	Punjab	3.98	1.50	0.70
13.	Rajasthan	13.77	13.00	2.73
14.	Tamil Nadu	11.96	1.50	1.45
15.	Uttar Pradesh	27.50	7.50	0.53
Total :		165.47	51.40	14.58

*[Translation]***Advertisements allotted by DAVP to newspapers from Patna**

**223. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :**  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the daily newspapers published from Patna which were given advertisements by DAVP during the period Jan. 1986 to 31st October, 1987;

(b) whether Hindi and Urdu dailies published from Patna were given only a few advertisements;

(c) whether the Newspaper Organisations in Patna have repeatedly complained

regarding such discrimination against their papers; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :  
(a) The names of the daily newspapers published from Patna which were given advertisements through DAVP during the period January 1986 to October 1987 are given in the Statement below :

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, not to the Ministry's knowledge.

(d) Does not arise.

**Names of the Dailies Published  
From Patna which were Released  
Government Advertisements During  
the period January 1986 to 31st  
October 1987.**

**ENGLISH :**

Indian Nation  
Searchlight  
Times of India  
Hindustan Times

**HINDI :**

Atma Katha  
Samar Kshetra  
Freedom Fighter  
Bihar Jan  
Samarbodh  
Lok Ashtha  
Sonbhadra Express  
Berozgar  
Janshakti  
Viswabandhu  
Arya Varta  
Patna Tiger  
Vanita Parisar  
Patliputra Times  
Bihar Satta  
Punch  
Patliputra Chronicle  
Bharat Mail  
Mrigesh Sandesh  
Pradeep  
Hindustan  
Nav Bharat Times  
Aaj

**URDU**

Hamara Nara

Sada-E-Aam  
Qaumi Tanzeem  
Ek Qaum  
Sadaqat  
Sangam  
Qaumi Awaz  
In Dinon  
Nawald Subah  
Azimabad Express  
Hamara Bihar  
Desh Bidesh  
Qaumi Swar  
Paigham-E-Nehru  
Mosallas  
Bhavishya Wak  
Pyari Urdu  
Agbaz Aur Anjam  
Azimabad Mail  
Eisar  
Rah Rau  
Sathi  
Kobkan

[English]

**Scheme to combat drought**

224. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any schemes to combat the country-wide drought;

(b) whether this involves making up for Kharif loss through more intensive cultivation during Rabi season;

(c) whether necessary seeds and other inputs had been lined up for the purpose; and

(d) whether this also involves exploiting the high level of soil moisture in flood affected areas like Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, to the extent required.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Regional minimum wage policy for industries**

225. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a regional minimum wage policy in certain industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The question of Regional Minimum Wage was considered in the 36th session of the Labour Ministers' Conference. One of the conclusions of the Conference was that the regional minimum wages may be considered employment-wise for selected employment(s) and the Regional Advisory forum will go into specific employment(s) where minimum wages for the same employment(s) in one of a set of contiguous States caused problems in other State(s). The details of the guidelines are given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

**Guidelines on Regional Minimum Wages :**

The questions of disparity in wages and consequent flight of industry and business from one State to another and the formulation of a national minimum wage /regional minimum wages have been discussed in various forums in the past. The National Commission on Labour (1969) examined the issue of National Minimum Wages and was of the view that such a wage in the sense of uniform monetary rate of remuneration for the country as a whole was neither feasible nor desirable. The Commission, however, suggested that

an effort should be made to fix regional minimum wages in the different homogeneous regions in each State. The matter was more recently discussed in the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on the 25th and 26th November, 1985. It recommended that till such time as a national minimum wage was feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wages in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. In this context, the draft guidelines were circulated to the State Govts./U.T. Administrations for comments. The comments of some of the States/U.Ts. have not been received. In the light of the comments received the matter was placed before the meeting of the State Labour Secretaries held on 29-30th April, 1987 and Labour Ministers' Conference held on the 20th May, 87 for consideration.

There were detailed discussions on the subject. The guidelines given in the agenda were generally acceptable subject to the following :

- (1) The regional forum for considering regional minimum wages would not be a statutory body. Its function would be that of an Advisory and Consultative Body.
- (2) This Advisory Committee would go into only specific employments e.g., where minimum wages fixed for the same employment(s) in one of a set of contiguous States caused problems in the other State(s). This would warrant consultations in the regional forum for arriving at mutually satisfactory settlements.

In the light of the conclusions of the Labour Ministers' Conference, the following guidelines for the regional minimum wages are circulated :

(a) There will be six Regional Minimum Wages Advisory Committees in the country as follows :

Region	U.Ts./States covered.
1	2
Eastern Region	West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Sikkim,

1	2
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
North Eastern Region	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram.
Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep.
North Region	Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, J & K., Haryana, Delhi Chandigarh.
Western Region	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
Central Region	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.

A State/U.T. may, on account of its economic and geographical position be represented in more than one Regional Committee, if it so desire.

The Committee will comprise of a representative of the Ministry of Labour and one each of the State Govts./U.T. in the Region. The meetings of the Committee will be chaired by the representative of the Ministry of Labour. The meetings will be convened in different States/U.T. in the region by rotation. The agenda for the meeting of the Committee will be prepared by the Ministry of Labour on receipt of suggestions from the State Govts. The Secretariat assistance and other arrangements in connection with holding of the meeting will be made by the host State.

(b) The question of recommending the regional minimum wages may be considered employment-wise for selected employment(s). The Committee will go into only specific employment(s) i.e., where minimum wages for the same employment(s) in one of a set of contiguous States caused problems in other State(s).

(c) After the initial recommendations for fixation of the regional minimum wages, the Committee may meet at least twice a year to review the situation.

(d) In considering the rate(s) of the regional minimum wage for specific employments, the Committee would take into account the concept of poverty line, the prevailing wage rates in the particular employment in different States of the region and the neighbouring region(s), the capacity to pay, requirement of skill for the employment and hazards involved etc.

(e) The minimum wages recommended by the Committee may be related to a particular level of All India Consumer Price Index Number compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla. However, the States may revise the wage whenever there is a rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index. The Committee will not be statutory body and its function being of advisory and consultative nature, the fixation and revision of wages may be done by each State Govt. in accordance with the prescribed procedure, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 while keeping the recommendation of the Committee in view.

#### Strengthening of Fishery Survey of India

226. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to strengthen the 'Fishery Survey of India' by inducting additional appropriate types and sizes of fishing vessels, increasing scientific manpower and other relevant facilities to enable it to cope with the increased demands ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Strengthening of Fishery Survey of India was undertaken during the 6th Plan period by reorganising it into six zonal bases with additional survey vessels and appropriate scientific staff and other infrastructural facilities including berthing, office-cum-workshop buildings, etc. Of the six zonal bases, four bases at Marmagao, Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam have already

been established and the remaining zonal bases at Veravel and Port Blair are yet to be established. Ten larger vessels have been added to the fleet of survey vessels taking into account the increased demands for surveying more areas of the Exclusive Economic Zone. A few more survey vessels are to be introduced in the near future.

#### Autonomy to ICAR

227. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give full autonomy to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Snags on the I.A. planes

228. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :

DR. V. VENKATESH :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a large number of incidents of technical snags developing in the Indian Airlines planes ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to remove these snags during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Airlines aircraft are subjected to rigid inspections during every

check schedule carried out at specified intervals. The check schedule and its periodicity are determined with the approval of Airworthiness Authority and the manufacturers of the aircrafts. Defects experienced in flight and observed during routine maintenance are rectified and attended to by Licensed Aircraft Maintenance Engineers. Besides, defect review meetings are also held by Indian Airlines, assisted by representatives of the Directorate General, Civil Aviation. At these meetings, adequacy or otherwise of the maintenance action taken to rectify the reported/observed snags is reviewed and maintenance schedule revised, where, considered necessary. Performance of the various aircraft systems and components is also monitored and their service life is reduced/increased for optimum stability.

#### Facilities at Calcutta Airport

229. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2148 on 10 August, 1987 regarding Airport projects undertaken by IAAI and state :

(a) the facilities, both qualitative and quantitative, proposed to be provided at the new International Terminal at Calcutta Airport and the third Module to the International Terminal of Bombay Airport,

(b) the present comparative cost of various facilities as per the project reports of the two airports ; and

(c) the reasons for the third Module of Bombay Airport being twice the cost of new International Terminal at Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) A Statement furnishing the requisite information is given below.

(c) The cost of the third module at Bombay Airport is higher because of the provision for a larger terminal building to meet the present and future traffic requirements.

**Statement**

(a) Facilities proposed to be provided at the New International Terminal at Calcutta Airport and the third Module of the International Terminal at Bombay Airport

Description of facility	Area	
	Calcutta Airport (NITC)	Bombay Airport (Ph-III)
Terminal Building	15825 Sq. m.	45,000 Sq. m.
Apron & Lighting	30000 Sq. m.	—
Paved Area & shoulder	9000 Sq. m.	—
Road & Car Park	20350 Sq. m.	—
Administrative office & Canteen Building	—	10000 Sq. m.
Airconditioning	1200 TR	3000 TR
Conveyors	2 Nos.	—
Escalators	2 Nos.	6 Nos.
Elevators	2 Nos.	8 Nos.
Automatic sliding door	12 Nos.	38 Nos.
Aerobridges	2 Nos.	8 Nos.

(b) Comparative cost of various facilities as per project reports of the two airports

Description of facility	Cost (Rupees in Lakhs)	
	Calcutta Airport (NITC)	Bombay Airport (Module-III)
1	2	3
Terminal Building	890.88	2178.20
Apron & Lighting	342.84	—
Paved Area & Shoulder	44.73	—
Road & Car Park	102.45	—
Bulk Services	220.59	192.00
Administrative Office & Canteen Building	—	364.39

1	2	3
Miscellaneous works (Apron flood lighting, fuel hydrant, drain etc.)	—	44.00
Airconditioning	180.25	350.00
Conveyors	56.65	—
Escalators	30.90	624.00
Elevators	10.30	
Automatic slidge doors	9.27	
Aerobridges	175.10	
Electronics Installations	30.90	
Facilitation Equipment	5.15	—
Baggage Trolley, Chairs.		—
Telephone Booths etc.	41.12	80.00
Public Address System, CCTV		
Flight information	—	200.00
Light fixture	—	50.00
Interior Decoration	—	25.00
	2141.13	4107.59
8% Agency charges	171.29	328.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>2312.42</b>	<b>4436.19</b>

### Indian tourists to USSR

230. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Indian tourists to USSR is too low as compared to other countries ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps envisaged to encourage Indian tourists to visit USSR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Statistics of Indian tourists visiting different countries including USSR are not being compiled. However, as per the information available from Soviet agencies about 2,500 people from India visit USSR every year.

(c) The Russian festival to be held in India during this year is likely to create interest and awareness about Russia as a tourist destination. Tourism seminars have also been held both in USSR and in India to explore ways and means of strengthening tourism ties between the two countries.

[Translation]

**Delay/cancellation of Indian Airlines flights**

231. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) Whether many regular flights of Indian Airlines were either cancelled or delayed inordinately during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) During the period July '87 to Sept '87, 1.89% of the flights were cancelled. However, only 0.36% of the flights were cancelled due to reasons within the control of Indian Airlines while the remaining cancellations were due to inadequate airport facilities, adverse weather conditions and consequential reasons, beyond the control of Indian Airlines. Similarly, during the said period 22.17% of the flights were delayed. Only 2.14% of the flights were delayed due to controllable reasons while the remaining delays were due to reasons beyond the control of Indian Airlines.

(c) Indian Airlines' flights are monitored regularly with a view to minimising delays. Technical delays are kept to the minimum by constant evaluation of the technical performance of aircrafts. Repetitive snags and problem areas are indentified promptly for corrective action and all defects reported are investigated to prevent their recurrence.

[English]

**SC/ST families benefited under rural development programmes**

232. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the targets fixed under IRDP for covering Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households during the remaining Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details of schemes under NREP likely to benefit SC and ST families during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Under IRDP it is provided that at least 30% of the assisted families should be drawn from SCs and STs. This minimum percentage of 30 is to operate in macro terms at the district and State level. The targets for the blocks should be determined as under :

(i) the percentage of assisted SC/ST families should be equal to SC/ST population percentage to the total population of a block in case the latter percentage is 50 or above ;

(ii) wherever percentage of the SC/ST population to the total population is less than 50, a mark up of 10% should be given to this percentage and the percentage of SC/ST families assisted should be equal to the percentage so arrived at. There is no change in the procedure for the remaining VIIth Plan period.

(b) Under NREP with a view to safeguard the interest of SCs and STs, 10% of funds have been earmarked for works exclusively benefiting them. The works benefiting SCs and STs are as under :

(i) development of land allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(ii) social forestry works such as fuel wood and fodder plantations on lands owned by individual SC and ST members.

(iii) minor irrigation wells and group wells/bore wells to cover SC and ST holdings ;

- (iv) drinking water wells for SC and ST bastis.

Besides, the share of SCs/STs in the employment generated under the NREP during the Seventh Plan has so far been as under :

Sl. No.	Year	SCs	STs	Total
1.	1985-86	35%	16%	51%
2.	1986-87	33%	18%	51%
3.	1987-88	34%	21%	55%

(till September, 1987  
on the basis of  
received reports.)

#### Telecast of film "Deorala me Deh Dahan"

233. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purpose of telecast of the film "Deorala me Deh Dahan" on 18 October, 1987 was to outright condemn the practice of Sati ;

(b) if so, why the oposite view points justifying the Sati were projected ; and

(c) whether there was any attempt to present a balanced picture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) With a view to present a clear picture opposite viewpoint arguing for "Sati" was also given, but it was effectively countered in the programme as it developed. It was a programme which clearly brought out the ghastly nature of the pretented practice of "Sati" with outright condemnation.

#### Appointment of correspondents in Door-darshan

234. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some appointments of correspondents in Doordarshan have been stayed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Selection of Advertisements for Telecast

235. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is any scrutinising agency for selecting the advertisements sponsored by various big and multinational companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): The scripts of all advertisements, whether sponsored by big and multi-national companies or otherwise, are scrutinised by Doordarshan Commercial Service even before the production of the advertisement, keeping in view the provisions made in the Code for Commercial Advertising on Doordarshan.

#### Paradip Phosphates Project, Orissa

236. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far spent on the Paradip Phosphates, Orissa and what further amount is proposed to be spent;

(b) the targets fixed for production and whether these have been achieved ; and

(c) the total earnings of the unit during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) (a) An amount of Rs. 350.30 crores has been spent as on March 31, 1987 and a further amount of

Rs. 173.08 crores is proposed to be spent ;

(b) The target of 5.76 lakh M.T. of Di-Ammonium Phosphate fixed for 1986-87 has not been achieved ;

(c) The Company sustained a loss of Rs. 8.26 crores after depreciation of Rs. 13.92 crores. After providing an amount of Rs. 24.08 crores for investment allowance reserve, total loss of Rs. 32.34 crores has been carried forward as on March 31, 1987.

#### Tourism in Sikkim

237. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7856 on 24 April, 1987 regarding Youth tourism and state :

(a) the funds sanctioned for purchase of trekking equipments to Sikkim and the amounts released so far, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) when funds for construction of trekkers' huts in Sikkim were sanctioned and the amount released so far, year-wise;

(c) the progress made with regard to construction of Youth Hostel at Namchi, Sikkim; and

(d) the progress made with regard to construction of one more Youth Hostel sanctioned in Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) An amount of Rs. 3.88 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Sikkim for the purchase of trekking equipments. An advance of Rs. 3.49 lakhs was released on 22.1.86. The balance is payable on receipt of relevant vouchers, from the State Government, which are still awaited.

(b) An amount of Rs. 15.86 lakhs was sanctioned on 17.1.86 for the construction of trekkers' huts in Sikkim. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was released on 17.1.86. Another instalment of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was released on 11.3.87.

The balance is payable on receipt of completion certificate, from the State Government, which is awaited.

(c) The building work is almost complete and ancillary works like electrification, furnishing, utensils, crockery etc. are being taken up.

(d) The State Government of Sikkim has been requested to intimate the place where the Youth Hostel is to be set up. The information is still awaited from the State Government.

#### Special programmes for rural labourers in drought affected areas of Tamil Nadu

238. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any special programmes to provide relief to rural labourers in drought affected areas of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu sought an assistance of Rs. 10.70 crores for starting relief works in drought affected areas. Based on the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 7.425 crores has been provided for employment generation in the drought affected areas of Tamil Nadu.

#### Seeds distribution for dry land farming

239. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide improved seeds to farmers in dry-land farming areas, in view of the successive drought in many parts of the country, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There is no special scheme to provide seeds to farmers in dry-land farming areas as their requirement is also met under the normal seeds distribution arranged by the various State themselves. National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India supplement their efforts for the supply of seeds of various crops including seeds for dry-land farming areas.

#### Banned pesticides in use

240. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether dangerous pesticides which have been banned in most of the countries, continue to be used in India;

(b) if so, whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Banerjee had submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further action proposed to taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some of the pesticides which are banned in some of the countries are in use in India.

(b) and (c) The Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Banerjee has submitted its report on 7 pesticides namely DDT, BHC, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, Heptachlor and EDB. The report of the Committee on BHC has been accepted by Government. Further action on the recommendations of the Committee can be considered after their examination with reference to all relevant factors.

#### Shortfall in Kharif oilseeds output

241. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of shortfall in the kharif oilseeds production and its likely impact on the availability vis-a-vis price structure;

(b) the main causes for the shortfall in the anticipated production of oilseeds target; and

(c) the measures contemplated to redeem the situation by removing the constraints in better prospects of Rabi oilseeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Due to widespread drought conditions in some of the principal Kharif oilseeds producing States, the production is expected to decline this year. Final estimates of production of kharif crops, including oilseeds, are not yet due from the State Governments. As such, it is too early to assess the likely impact on the availability vis-a-vis price structure.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation in 17 oilseeds growing States. Under this project, financial assistance is provided for the various inputs including quality seed, plant protection, farm implements, rhizobium culture, organisation of large sized demonstrations, training to farmers etc. Besides, a new Oilseeds Production Thrust Project has been sanctioned during 1987-88 for 14 States for strengthening the efforts to boost up the production of oilseeds. In this new project, thrust has been given mainly on production of seeds, plant protection, seed minikit distribution and farmers training programme.

#### Formulation of time bound programme for drinking water supply for Gujarat

242. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has been asked to formulate a programme for providing potable water to all the villages by 1990;

(b) whether a detailed action plan has been received from the State Government by Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Government has been reminded to expedite the action plan and submission of schemes for clearance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and plan for State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

#### Setting up of Horticulture Institute

243. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI ;  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Horticulture institute during 1987-88 in the country;

(b) if so, the place selected for the purpose;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on this institute;

(d) the details of activities to be undertaken by the proposed institute; and

(e) the tentative schedule drawn up for the institute to be operative ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### Cultivation of sunflower and sesamum

244. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have recommended cultivation of sunflower and sesamum; and

(b) if so, the details of recommendations and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of recommendations for cultivation of sunflower and sesamum are given in the Statement below.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The Scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have recommended the following improved varieties/hybrids of sunflower and sesamum for different regions/situations :—

State	Varieties/Hybrids	
	Sesamum	Sunflower
1. Andhra Pradesh	Gauri (Coastal areas), T.85 and N 62-39 (Northern A.P)	Mordem, EC. 68414 (Peredovic), EC 68415, BSH.1. APSH. 11, MSFH.1, MSFH.8, Improved Peredovic.

1	2	3
2. Assam	RT-1	
3. Bihar	Krishna, B.67 and Kanka White.	
4. Gujarat	Gujarat Til.1 and Purva.1	Morden, EC 68414 (Peredovic), EC 68415
5. Kerala	Kayamkulam-1 (rice follows) Thilothama and Surya (semi-rabi), Soma (both uplands and low lands).	
6. Karnataka	E.8 and TMV.3	Morden, EC 68414 (Peredovic), EC. 68415, BSH.1, MSFH.1 KBSH.1, MSFH.8, Improved Peredovic.
7. Madhya Pradesh	N.32 JT.7 and No.8	
8. Maharashtra	Phule Til.1, No.8 and Tapi.	Morden (early), Surya EC. 68414 (Peredovic), EC. 68415, BSH.1 KBSH.1, MSFH-1, MSFH-8, Improved Peredovic.
9. Orissa	Vinayak, Kanak, Kalika and Krishna.	
10. Tamil Nadu	TMV.3 and Co.1 (consmopolitan), TMV.6 and TMV.4 (summer).	Morden, Co-1, Co-2, MSFH-1, MSFH-8, Improved peredovic
11. Uttar Pradesh	T-4, T-12, T13	Morden, EC 68414 (Peredovic) EC 68415.
12. West Bengal	B-67 and Krishna	Morden, EC 68414 (Peredovic) EC 68415.

In addition, appropriate production and protection technologies have been developed and demonstrated by the Scientists for profitable returns to the farmers.

Cancellation of Air-India flights

245. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :  
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air-India flights to several countries were cancelled in the month of October, 1987;

(b) if so, the number of cancellations and loss suffered due to these cancellations;

(c) the reasons for cancellations; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to tide over the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total of forty Air India flights were cancelled in the month of October 1987. Because of these cancellations, Air-India is expected to suffer an estimated loss of revenue of about Rs. 377.86 lakh.

(c) Flights were cancelled due to the

impounding of Air-India's airbus aircraft at Lagos, chartering out of B-747 aircraft to the Government and combination of some flights with other flights due on commercial grounds.

(d) Sometimes cancellations cannot be avoided altogether due to shortage of aircraft capacity. To meet this problem, the aircraft fleet is being augmented. As a short term measure, aircrafts are chartered.

Housing Projects of DBA

246. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether various housing projects of the D.D.A. have been lying incomplete for some time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not completing the projects in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Some housing projects are lying incomplete. The details are given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Reasons for not completing the project in time.
1	2	3
1.	613 Janta Houses in Pkt. Q., Dilshad Garden.	Due to slow progress on the part of contractors the works have been rescined.
2.	912 LIG Houses at Dilshad Garden in Block D.	Further action to reward the work is in progress.
3.	C/o 84 MIG Houses at Pkt. GG. III, Bodella.	Due to abandoning of the works by original contractors, shortage of materials like G. I. Pipes, steel and Cement from time to time.
4.	C/o 640 (624) MIG Houses at Pocket DG-2, Bodella (Vikaspuri).	The target date of completion of these works is Dec., '87.
5.	C/o 656/672 MIG DUs at Paschim Puri, SH : 240/288 Gr. II.	These works were awarded to M/s Kr shna Constructions and due to sudden death of contractor, the works could not be com-

1	2	3
6.	C/o 656/672 MIG DUs at Paschim Puri. SH : 160/192 Gr. III.	pleted in time. Now these works have been awarded to other agency and are in progress.
7.	C/o 384/MIG DUs at Paschim Puri, SH:192 DUs Gr. I.	
8.	C/o 1068 houses (756 LIG & 312 MIG) at Motia Khan	The contractor has abandoned the work in May '85 and moved in the High Court.
(a)	SH:468/414 LIG DUs at Motia Khan Gr. II & III.	As per direction of High Court the balance work is under execution. 216 LIG flats are ready for allotment. 240 MIG Flats already completed, 24 MIG Flats are to be rectified and 16 Nos. are yet to be taken.
(b)	SH:288 LIG DUs at Motia Khan Gr—I.	
(c)	SH:312/280 MIG (SFS) DUs at Motia Khan.	
9.	C/o 720 LIG DUs in Pkt 'W' at Pitampura.	The work was rescinded on 27.7.84 and tenders for balance work were invited five times but the response was poor. Now a fresh NIT has been prepared and tenders have been invited and are under progress.
(a)	SH :396 LIG DUs.	
(b)	SH :324 LIG DUs.	
10.	C/o 24 LIG 48 Janta Houses at Sarai Khalil (No. of DUs 72).	The contractor left the work and now balance work is in progress including rectification of defects and will be completed on 15.11.87 and allotment will be done.
11.	C/o 480 SFS houses at Shalimar Bagh Block 'B' Pocket 'W'. SH : C/o 208 SFS houses	The work was abandoned by the original contractor. The balance work has now been awarded and the project is likely to be completed by Sept., '88.
12.	C/o 192/112 MIG houses at Pitampura Pkt. B (P)	The original work was abandoned by the previous contractor and the balance work has now been completed and the houses are to be released by Dec., 1987.
13.	C/o 560 MIG houses at Pitampura Pocket 'A' (P) SH : C/o 208 houses in group-II (80 MIG, 80 LIG).	-----do-----
14.	C/o 408 MIG houses at Pitampura Pkt. A (D).	The original work was abandoned by the original contractor and thereafter the award of balance work, was stayed by the Court. Now the stay has been Vacated, the tenders have been called accordingly

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15. C/o 128 SFS at Pitampura Pkt. 'L' (D).

and the work is likely to be awarded shortly after the approval of WAB.

16. C/o 448/320 MIG houses at Pitampura Pkt. K (D).

The work was suspended during 1984 due to contractual problems. Work was restarted in March '85 and the work is in progress.

17. C/o 336/228 MIG at Jahan-girpuri.

The original work was abandoned by the previous contractor and the balance work has now been completed and houses have been released for allotment.

18. C/o 320/188 MIG at Jahan-girpuri.

Due to sub-standard workmanship, the work was rescinded by the Department.

The case was referred to a committee, who has decided to erase some of the blocks already constructed. Action is being taken for completion of balance work.

19. C/o 192 LIG Block A Pkt J. at Shalimar Bagh.

Due to sub-standard workmanship the work was rescinded and rectification of defective work is in progress

20. C/o 160 SFS at Shalimar Bagh Block 'B' Pkt. F.

-----do-----

21. C/o 960 Janta Flats at Lawrence Road.

-----do-----

22. C/o 288 MIG at Shalimar Bagh Block C. Pkt. 'A'

Due to slow progress given by the contractor, the work is being rescinded. Tenders shall be called to complete the balance work.

23. C/o 656/672 LIG at Jahan-girpuri.

The work was abandoned by the contractor and after rescision the tenders for balance work has been received and the work shall be shortly.

24. C/o 188 Janta houses out of 450 Janta Houses at Dak-shinpuri.

The Contractors M/s. Vee Aar constn. Co. abandoned the work. Action to re-fix the agency is under progress.

25. C/o 140 SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Sect. I Pocket F & G, Gr. I.

The contractors M/s. Girdhar Engineers and Contractors abandoned the work and moved to the Court. The case is still under process

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26. C/o 140 SFS houses at Sarita Vihar, Sec. I Pkt. F & G Gr. II.

27. Part I-C/o 192 DUs under SFS at Kishanganj Pkt-B Sector A.

28. C/o 192 DUs under SFS at Kishanganj, Pkt.C Sec. A.

29. C/o 144 DUs under SFS in Sector 'C' Pkt. V at Vasant Kunj (Gr. I) SH: C/o 84 cat. III & 56 Cat. II and 84 S/G including internal development of land Gr. I.

**Public undertakings covered under ESI schemes**

247. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :  
SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Government undertakings covered under the Employees State Insurance Corporation;

(b) the details of the criteria followed in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that only Class IV employees are covered under this scheme and if, so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI (P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The ESI Act makes no distinction between the factories establishments in the private sector and the public sector. The Public Sector Undertakings, which fall in the classes of factories/establishments mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question are, therefore, coverable under the Act. The names of factories/undertakings and other establishments are not maintained centrally.

in the High Court. Action to re-fix the agency is under process. However, this is subject to clearance from the Court.

The work abandoned by the contractors and then rescinded by the department. The matter is now under Arbitration and litigation in the High Court of Delhi.

The work has been rescinded by the EE SWD-6 because of slow progress on the part of the contractor. Tender for balance work under consideration with WAB.

(b) The ESI Act, 1948 is applicable in the first instance, to non-seasonal factories using power and employing 20 or more persons, which are located in the areas where the provisions of the Act have been extended. The following new classes of establishments are also now being gradually covered under the Act :—

(i) Smaller power using factories employing 10-19 persons and non-power using factories employing 20 or more persons;

(ii) Shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas (including preview theatres), road motor transport and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons.

(c) The ESI Act is at present applicable to employees drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1600/- per month. The classification of the post as class III or IV is not relevant for the purpose of coverage.

**Production of fertilizers**

248. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of fertilizers in the country during 1986-87 was sufficient to meet the demands of the agricultural sector;

(b) the target fixed for the production of fertilizers during 1987-88;

(c) the percentage of the production target achieved during the first six months of the year 1987-88; and

(d) whether the domestic production during the current year is likely to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) ; (a) The entire consumption of Potassic fertilisers is met by imports. As regards Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers, during 1986-87, the production was 70.70 lakh tonnes of nutrient as against the consumption of 78.78 lakh tonnes.

(b) The target fixed for production of fertilizers in terms of nutrients during 1987-88 is as follow :

	Lakh/MT
(i) Nitrogen	50
(ii) Phosphatic	21

(c) The percentage of the production target achieved during the first six months of the year 1987-88 is as follows :

	%age of the target achieved
Nitrogen	94.9
Phosphatic	79.5

(d) During 1987-88 the anticipated production and consumption of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilisers in terms of nutrients are 77 lakhs tonnes and 81.91 lakh tonnes respectively. The requirements of Potassic fertilisers are being met totally by imports.

#### Expansion of Durgapur Fertilizer Plant

249. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion of Durgapur Fertilizer Plant has been under the

consideration of Government for a long time;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take for its expansion; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There is no proposal for the expansion of the Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Population covered by Television in Orissa

250. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total area and the percentage of population in Orissa so far covered by T.V.;

(b) whether the percentage of population in Orissa so far covered by television is much less as compared to the percentage of total population in the country covered by television;

(c) whether there is a great demand for the establishment of more television centres in the State;

(d) whether Government of Orissa and the people of the State have sent representations in this respect; and

(e) if so, Government's proposals to establish more television relaying centres in Orissa during the period 1987-88 and 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) TV Service is, at present, available to about 55 per cent population of Orissa, spread over an area of about 61,600 Sq. Kms. against the national average of about 71 per cent population.

(c) and (d) Representations have been received from various quarters from time to time for establishment of additional TV transmitters in the State.

(e) Replacement of the existing 100W TV transmitter at Bhavanipatna by a High Power (10 KW) transmitter and setting up of a 100 W transmitter each at Baleshwar, Baripada, Bhanjanagar, Bolangir, Jeypore, Keonjhar, Phulbani and Sundergarh are included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. While 100 W TV transmitters at Baripada and Jeypore have been commissioned recently, another such transmitter is expected to be commissioned at Sundergarh during the current financial year itself. The establishment of the remaining TV Relay Centres will depend on availability of the required transmitter equipment, infra-structural facilities and annual allocation of Plan resources.

#### **Ammonia Plant of Haldia Fertilizer Complex**

251. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ammonia Plant of Haldia Fertilizer Complex of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is not working properly ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether other down-stream plants are working satisfactorily ; and

(d) if not, the reasons as to why those down-stream plants are not being utilized properly by arranging ammonia from other resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (d) As the Haldia Fertilizer Project has not started commercial production, neither ammonia plant nor other down-stream plants are in operation. In fact, due to frequent equipment problems during the commissioning of the plant, Government decided in October, 1986 to stop the commissioning activities. It has also been decided to

undertake an end-to-end survey of the project for which consultants are being engaged.

#### **Construction of 'Yatrika' at Shri Naina Devi, HP**

252. PROF. NARIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of 'Yatrika' at Sri Naina Devi has been undertaken as recommended by the Estimates Committee in their Thirtieth Report, 1985-86 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The State Government has been approached for the allocation of a suitable piece of land for the construction of a Yatrika at Naina Devi. The site earlier allocated by the State Government had been rendered unsuitable for construction purposes due to land slides in the area. An alternative site has been identified and the State Government has assured that this land will be made available to the samiti in the near future.

Action for the construction of Yatrika can be taken only after the State Government leases out the land to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.

#### **Functioning of Durgapur, Barauni, Haldia and Namrup Plants of H.F.C.**

253. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :  
SHRI MANIK SANYAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Durgapur, Barauni, Haldia and Namrup Plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation have become old and require immediate renovation ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Government has already approved appointment of foreign consultants for conducting an end-to-end survey of the operating units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.

Haldia Fertilizer Project is still a project and is not an operating unit yet. In fact, due to frequent equipment problems during the commissioning of the plant, Government decided in October, 1986 to stop the commissioning activities. However, consultants are being engaged to undertake its end-to-end survey.

#### Fish Production

254. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated fish production, marine and inland for the year 1987-88, State-wise ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the development of fish production for the current financial year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

#### Location of H.F.C. Headquarters

255. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate the headquarters of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's plants at Barauni, Durgapur, Haldia and Namrup at Calcutra ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision to locate the headquarters would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No definite date can be given at this stage.

#### Upgradation of PDIL and FEDO

256. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade Project and Development India Limited and Fertilizer Engineering and Design Organisation to make them self-sufficient in fertilizer technology ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) Projects and Development India Limited and Fertilizer Engineering and Design Organisation have already developed substantial expertise in fertilizer technology and have tie-ups with foreign Consultants to keep their technology updated. Government will consider sympathetically any proposals that may be received from these organisations for updating their technology.

#### Award of catering contract by International Airport Authority of India

257. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a private Hotel Company has been awarded a 10 year contract by the International Airports Authority of India to operate all the snack bars and restaurants at the domestic and international airport terminals at Bombay ;

(b) if so, the main features of the contract ;

(c) whether the rates for various articles to be catered by this company are fixed for all this period or are liable to be changed from time to time ; and

(d) whether any tenders were invited for this contract and if so, which were the tenderers and the reasons why the State-owned Hotels could not be considered for this contract ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) (b) Contracts for operating the snack bars and restaurants at the domestic and international terminals at Bombay have been awarded by the international Airports Authority of India to (i) M/s Kumaria Presidency Hotel and (ii) M/s Oberoi Hotels. The contract has been awarded for a period of 10 years. Licence fees has been fixed for the first period of 5 years and higher licence fees for the next 5 years.

(c) The rates for various articles are liable to change from time to time.

(d) Tenders were invited in respect of the contract for Phase II of Terminal II. The tenderers were M/s Kumaria Presidency Hotel and M/s Hotel Sahiles. No state owned Hotel responded to the tender. As regards Terminal I and Phase I of Terminal II, the licence for catering facility was discussed with seven Five Star Hotels at Bombay before it was awarded to M/s Oberoi Hotels. No formal tenders were called in respect of this contract as the Hotel Corporation of India who were providing the catering facilities withdrew their services and alternate arrangements had to be made for the catering facilities at these terminals.

#### Bird hits to Indian Airlines Planes

258. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has to incur huge expenditure due to bird hits ;

(b) if so, the loss caused to the Indian Airlines as a result of the bird-hits during the current year ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such bird-hits, particularly at the busy airports at Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Jaipur, Srinagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) During January to June, 1987 for which figures are available, Indian Airlines incurred a sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs on repairs of aircraft involved in bird hits.

(c) Various measures such as cutting of grass around the runway strips, levelling of the operational areas, spraying of insecticides, use of incinerators for burning garbage, scaring of birds at the airports, installation of sodium vapour lights on the operational and the adjoining areas, prevention of garbage dumping within and around airport area, elimination of the sources of bird attraction within 10 Kms. of airports such as slaughtering and deskinning of animals in the open, existence of unauthorised meat and fish shops, butcheries, piggeries and dairy farms have been adopted to eradicate bird menace at these airports.

#### Rural water supply schemes

259. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive programme has been evolved by Union Government for the accelerated rural water supply through various schemes ;

(b) if so, its broad features and the capital outlay involved ; and

(c) the particulars of the schemes proposed to be launched in UP during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) Drinking water supply being a State subject, State Governments plan, formulate and execute scheme for providing safe drinking water in rural areas. In order to give impetus to the rural water supply programme being implemented by States/UTs, the Union Government provides grants-in aid to States/UTs

under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Schemes formulated by States/UTs for assistance under ARWSP are scrutinised at the Central Government level and technical guidance is provided wherever necessary. Under the Technology Mission on Drinking Water in Villages and related Water Management started by the Union Government in 1986, suitable cost effective science and technology packages are being evolved with an integrated microecological approach, in cooperation with premier Scientific, Technical and Research Institutions in the country and concerned Departments at the Central and State levels. The focus is on 50 mini-mission (Project Areas) located in different parts of the country where appropriate solutions to the long standing problems associated with supply of safe and adequate drinking water are being evolved and applied in a scientific and integrated manner. A sum of Rs. 31.36 crores has been released so far by the Union Government for activating these Mini Missions. The solutions found in these Project areas are being simultaneously replicated in other areas and are being incorporated in the ongoing programmes in the Rural Water Supply sector. Country-wide Sub-Missions have been started focussing on control of brackishness, control of fluorosis, eradication of guinea-worm, removal of excess iron and scientific source finding, conservation and recharge of ground water aquifers. For 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 33.40 crores has been earmarked for implementation of the Technology Mission Programme in States and UTs where Mini Missions are operational.

(c) During the current year, 83 schemes based on borewell handpump and pipe water systems costing Rs 15.78 crores have been cleared so far under ARWSP for UP, for implementation by the State Government.

#### National rent tribunal

260. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its judgement on 3 September, 1987 has

recommended to Government to examine urgently the idea of a national rent tribunal;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the issue in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court has observed that the idea of a National Rent Tribunal on all India basis should be examined.

(b) and (c) Earlier the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission had examined the feasibility of a model rent control law but concluded against it. The Government would, however, examine the issue again in the light of the observations of the Supreme Court.

#### Food Aid to States under World Food Programme

261. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States that are receiving food aid under the World Food Programme for workers involved in forestry;

(b) the names of States selected for allocation of funds by the U.N. agency for the year 1987;

(c) whether Gujarat has also been included therein; and

(d) if not, the criteria for selection of States for availing this aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) World Food Programme (WFP) is providing commodity aid to workers under afforestation schemes in the States of Maharashtra, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(b) WFP assistance is not allocated State wise. The procedure is that all State Governments are requested every year to send their proposals for WFP assistance. WFP does not give any financial assistance; it only provide commodity assistance. Project proposals received from State Governments, after examination, are posed to WFP for assistance.

(c) During 1987 Plan of Operations was signed between Government of India and WFP for WFP aid inter alia, for a project in Gujarat. This project has not yet become operational.

(d) Project proposals from State Governments are examined and posed to WFP keeping in view the feasibility, resources and priority attached to the project proposal.

#### USSR equipments for Airlines and Airports

262. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-USSR negotiations were held in the month of October, 1987 for providing equipments for Airlines as well as for Airports in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Indo-USSR negotiations for providing aircraft and equipment for airports in India were last held in the month of September, 1987. Air-India have signed an agreement with M/s. Aeroflot for wet leasing an IL-62M aircraft which will operate on the India Moscow route. Negotiations for airport equipment and aircraft for domestic airlines are in progress.

#### Delay in supplying seeds to Orissa

263. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay on the part of National Seeds Corporation in supplying seeds to Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Nagrik Sahkari Bank of Delhi

264. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of malpractices in printing of membership forms of Nagrik Sahkari Bank of Delhi and in enrolling the new members have come to the notice of Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the above cases;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the guilty officials and the management; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) There is no bank by name "Nagrik Sahkari Bank of Delhi" However, a Bank named "Delhi Nagrik Sahkari Bank Ltd." is in operation. It is under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Administration. On receipt of allegations relating to irregularities in printing and distribution of membership forms, among others, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi instituted an inquiry into the matter. Based on the findings of the inquiry, the Registrar, inter-alia, directed the concerned Director of the Bank to deposit cost of the forms

with the Bank. The Chairman of the Bank has since confirmed to the Registrar that the cost of forms has been deposited with the Bank.

[English]

Long term relief scheme for drought

265. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have drawn up a scheme to invest nearly Rs. 6000 crores to fight drought on permanent basis;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up in this regard; and

(c) the amount earmarked for creating permanent assets and for present relief measures separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Provident fund arrears against Jute & textile mills

266. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

CH. RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jute and textile mills in the country which are in arrears in depositing of provident fund contributions;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual increase in the arrears of Provident Fund contributions particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, as compared to the previous two years; and

(d) the number of mills that failed to pay employees share of the contributions deducted from the workers' wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) The requisite

information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Demands of AIFI Re: Fisheries

267. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

SHRI V. SOBHANADREES WARA RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Association of Indian Fisheries Industries has submitted any memorandum to Union Government in regard to their demands;

(b) if so, the details of its memorandum and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the manner in which loan facility will be conveniently provided to the persons connected with fish industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum highlights the problem faced by the Industry in regard to the financing of deep sea fishing project, need for providing incentives and subsidies to deep sea fishing etc. Detailed discussion on the issues is required before a decision is taken. However, Government is seized of the problems and appropriate action would be taken on merit of each proposal.

(c) Entrepreneurs desirous of availing of loan facility will have to obtain authorisation first for acquisition of vessels. Thereafter, they may apply to Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. (SCICI), Bombay for loan. On appraisal of the project from economic viability angle, SCICI may grant loan if they are satisfied.

Spray of Insecticides on fruit and green vegetables

268. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the spray of insecticides on crops and green vegetables has a pollution effect in fruits, vegetables and other food articles;

(b) if so, whether people have fallen victim of various diseases due to consumption of these polluted fruits and vegetables; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps being taken by Union by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Spray of insecticides in agriculture in prescribed dosages and done as per the directions, has no pollution effect on fruits, vegetables and other food articles.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Damage of sugarcane crop by Pyrilla

269. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugarcane crop is being badly damaged by 'Pyrilla' in Western Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country;

(b) whether Central help was sought in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature of the help rendered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Incidence of pyrilla in varying degrees has been noticed in in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country. However, the pest is under control.

(b) and (c) On request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, joint surveys of py.illa infested sugarcane areas in Uttar Pradesh were conducted from

April to September, 1987, to assess pyrilla incidence and control potential of natural enemies. Joint surveys were conducted in Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Rajasthan States. The results of these surveys were discussed in the review meetings held on April 29, 1987, June 26, 1987, July 29, 1987 and September 25, 1987. Integrated Pyrilla Pest Management Strategy finalised in the first review meeting was adopted by the States which helped control of pyrilla incidence due to timely ground chemical spraying and dusting operations up to July 15, 1987 as well as conservation and augmentation of potential parasites with the onset of monsoon rains.

[Translation]

Starvation deaths in Orissa

270. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE :  
DR CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of starvation deaths took place in various parts of Orissa due to unprecedented drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action contemplated by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No report of deaths due to starvation has been received from the Government of Orissa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Setting up of T.V. transmitters in 1988

271. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the places where T.V. transmitters are proposed to be set up in 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The targets for implementation of projects are fixed on financial year basis keeping in view the annual allocation of resources. For the financial year 1988-89, annual allocation of resources has not yet been informed to this Ministry.

#### Allocation under Indira Awas Yojana

272. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indira Awas Yojana envisaged in current year's budget is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise allocations made for the implementation of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indira Awaas Yojana has been launched during the Seventh Plan as part of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and

Freed Bonded Labourers in the rural areas. It is envisaged to construct one million houses during the Seventh Plan under the Yojana. Instructions for implementation of the Awas Yojana provide that identification of beneficiaries should be based on their economic condition so that the poorest among the poor are identified for being given the benefit of construction of houses. It has also been laid down that selection and identification of beneficiaries be done in open Gram Sabha meetings so that the attention is focussed on the poorest of the poor. Further, in the guidelines issued first priority has been suggested to be given to the freed bonded labourers. Instructions also specify that as far as possible, construction of houses should be taken up by the beneficiaries themselves under the technical supervision to be provided by the respective State Governments. In case it is not possible for the beneficiaries to construct the houses, the construction can be taken up by the respective rural engineering organisation etc. of the State Governments. But even, in such cases, beneficiaries should be engaged as workers in the construction of houses to the maximum possible extent.

(c) A Statement showing State/UT-wise cash allocations made under the Yojana for current year is given below.

#### Statement

##### Allocation of Indira Awas Yojana under RLEGP during 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1190.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00
3.	Assam	251.00
4.	Bihar	1750.00
5.	Gujarat	410.00
6.	Haryana	115.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	78.00

1	2	3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.00
9.	Karnataka	575.00
10.	Kerala	470.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1033.00
12.	Maharashtra	991.00
13.	Manipur	14.00
14.	Meghalaya	19.00
15.	Mizoram	10.00
16.	Nagaland	15.00
17.	Orissa	548.00
18.	Punjab	123.00
19.	Rajasthan	487.00
20.	Sikkim	10.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	979.00
22.	Tripura	42.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2192.00
24.	West Bengal	939.00
25.	A & N Islands	10.00
26.	Chandigarh	3.00
27.	D&N Haveli	5.00
28.	Delhi	8.00
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16.00
30.	Lakshadweep	3.00
31.	Pondicherry	10.00
ALL INDIA		12400.00

**Low cost housing technology**

273. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any worthwhile research has been conducted in developing low-cost housing technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government propose to introduce a legislation to curb the construction of palatial residential houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A number of new and improved technologies for reducing cost of construction, effecting savings in scarce building materials like cement, steel and timber and speedier construction processes have been developed. The National Buildings Organisation is promoting and coordinating application of building research and technology for low cost housing

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to educate unorganised labour about labour laws

274. SHRI • LALITESHWAR SHAHI :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of numerous laws enacted for the protection of the labour, Union Government propose to educate the unorganised labour about such laws;

(b) If so, the steps taken or proposed in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which the campaign will be launched and to what extent the problem of labour is likely to be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The Central Board for Workers Education sponsored by the Ministry of Labour has been conducting educational programmes for the workers in the unorganised sector from October, 1979. Various labour laws with other related subjects are covered in such training programmes. Some State Governments and a Union Territory have appointed Honorary Rural Organisers under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to, *inter-alia*, impart knowledge about labour laws to rural workers.

Floods in Bihar

275. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Team visited Bihar State during the month of September, 1987 to assess and review the flood situation in the State;

(b) whether the Central team has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the assistance provided to the State to meet the situation; and

(d) what other assistance Government propose to give to the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. On receipt of memorandum from State Government seeking Central assistance in the wake of flood, a Central Team visited the State from 16th to 18th September, 1987 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 86.53 crores including Rs. 0.15 crores for increasing vegetable production, has been approved to the State Government.

Expansion of Vayudoot as third airline

276. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to make Vayudoot, the third level airline, an independent organisation;

(b) if so, by when a final decision is to be taken in the matter; and

(c) to what extent the services rendered by the Vayudoot are likely to be boosted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vaybdoot has already extended its services to 87 stations. The further expansion of Vayudoot services is not linked to its becoming an independent organisation.

#### Drought prone areas

277. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the drought prone areas, State-wise, as on October, 1987;

(b) the State-wise amount sanctioned to drought prone States for the current year; and

(c) the austerity measures taken by Union Government and those suggested to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Statement-I indicating States, districts and blocks in which Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is being implemented is given below.

(b) Statement-II indicating the State-wise allocation, the central share and the central assistance already released under DPAP during 1987-88 is also given below. Statement-III indicating State-wise ceilings of expenditure approved for drought relief (Post monsoon 1987-88) is also given below.

The central assistance and ad-hoc assistance released to drought affected states under NREP, RLEGP and Technology Mission has been indicated in Statement IV below.

(c) In order that budgetary deficit remains within manageable proportions, the State Governments and all Central Departments have been advised that no expenditure should be incurred in the current year on new plan or non-plan schemes which have not physically commenced by 1st August, 1987 except where they can be related to drought relief.

#### Statement-I

Coverage of blocks under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) during the Seventh Plan.

State	District	Block
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur	1. Chinnakottapalli 2. Dharmavaram 3. Gooty 4. Hindupur 5. Kadiri East 6. Kadiri West 7. Kalyandurg 8. Kambadur

1

2

3

9. Kanekal

10. Kudair

11. Singanamala

12. Madakasira

13. Panukoda

14. Rayadurg

15. Tadipatri

16. Urvakonda

2. Karnool

1. Adeni

2. Yemmiganuf

3. Atmakur

4. Banganapalli

5. Dhone

6. Kudumur

7. Karnool

8. Nandikotkur

9. Nandyal

10. Koilakuntla

11. Alur

12. Allagadda

13. Pathikonda

3. Chittoor

1. Palamner

2. Kuppam

3. Punganur

4. Chowdepalle

5. Madanapalle

6. Waambapalle

7. Vayalpad

8. Chinnagottigallu

4. Guddapah

1. Kamalapuram

2. Muddanur

1

2

3

5. Mehbubnagar

6. Prakasam

7. Rangareddy

8. Nalgonda

3. Jammlamadugu

4. Lakkireddipalli

5. Pulivendla

6. Rayachoti

1. Shadnagar

2. Kalwakurthy

3. Amangal

4. Achampet

5. Kollapur

6. Nagarkurnool

7. Bijinapalli

8. Makthal

9. Atmakur

10. Wanaparthy

11. Gadwal

12. Manopad

1. Kamigiri

2. Podili

3. Veligandla

4. Tarlupadu

5. Tallur

6. Giddalur

7. Markapur

8. Nesthavaripet

9. Yerragondapalem

1. Ibrahimpatan

2. Maheshwram

3. Chevella

1. Chintapalli

2. Deverkonda

Total :

69 Blocks

1

2

3

2. Bihar

1. Palamu

1. Balumath

2. Barwadih

3. Chainpur

4. Bhandaria

5. Bhawanathpur

6. Bishrampur

7. Chandwa

8. Chhatarpur

9. Daltonganj

10. Dhurki

11. Garhwa

12. Garu

13. Hariharganj

14. Husaninabad

15. Latehar

16. Lesliganj

17. Mahuadanr

18. Majhigaon

19. Manatu

20. Manika

21. Nagar-untari

22. Panki

23. Piprakalan

24. Ranka

1. Monghyr

1. Jamui

2. Khaira

3. Lakhimpur

4. Sikandra

5. Jhajha

6. Sono

7. Chakai

1

2

3

## 3. Rohtas

1. Bhabua
2. Ramgarh
3. Chand
4. Chenari
5. Adhaura
6. Bhagwanpur
7. Nauhatia

## 4. Nawadah

1. Nawadah
2. Rajauli
3. Sirdala
4. Kowakole
5. Akbarpur
6. Govindpur
7. Hisua
8. Narhat
9. Pakaribarwan

## 5. Santhal Pargannas

1. Godda
2. Pathargama
3. Mahagama
4. Meharma
5. Boarijore
6. Sunderpahari
7. Poraiyahat

Total :

54 Blocks

## 3. Gujarat

## 1. Ahmedabad

1. Dhanduka
2. Viramgam

## 2. Rajkot

1. Wankner
2. Jasdan
3. Padadhari
4. Maliya
5. Lodhikal

1

2

3

## 3. Kutch

1. Bhuj
2. Anjar
3. Bhachau
4. Rapar
5. Nakhatrana
6. Abdasa
7. Lakhapat

## 4. Amreli

1. Lathi
2. Rajula
3. Dhari
4. Khambha
5. Liliya
6. Kunkavav
7. Babra
8. Jafrabad

## 5. Jamnagar

1. Kalyanpur
2. Dwaraka

## 6. Surendranagar

1. Wadhwan
2. Limbdi
3. Sayla
4. Chotila
5. Muli
6. Halvad
7. Dharangadhra
8. Dasada
9. Lakhtar

## 7. Bhavnagar

1. Gadhada
2. Gariadhar
3. Savarkundla

## 8. Punchmahals

1. Jhalad
2. Godhra

1

2

3

3. Dohad
4. Limkheda
5. Lunawada
6. Santrampur
7. Shehera

Total : 43 Blocks

4. Jammu & Kashmir 1. Doda

1. Assar
2. Bhaderwah
3. Bhalessa
4. Doda
5. Kishtwar
6. Marwa
7. Paddar
8. Ramban

2. Udhampur

1. Arnas
2. Chenari
3. Rasi
4. Pouni
5. Udhampur

Total : 13 Blocks

5. Karnataka

1. Bijapur

1. Badami
2. Bagalkot
3. Bagewadi
4. Bijapur
5. Bilagi
6. Hunagund
7. Indi
8. Jamakhandi
9. Muddebihal
10. Mudhol
11. Sindgi

1

2

3

## 2. Tumkur

## 1. Chikkanayakanahally

2. Kortagere

3. Madhugiri

4. Pavagada

5. Sira

6. Tiptur

## 3. Dharwar

1. Byadagi

2. Dharwar

3. Godag

4. Haveri

5. Hirekerur

6. Hubli

7. Kalghatgi

8. Kundagol

9. Mundarhi

10. Ranebennur

11. Ron

12. Savanur

13. Shiggaon

14. Shirahatti

## 4. Belgaum

1. Athani

2. Gokak

3. Ramdurg

4. Saundatti

## 5. Kolar

1. Bagepally

2. Bangarpet

3. Chintamani

4. Gudibanda

5. Kolar

6. Mulbagal

7. Sidlaghatta

1

2

3

6. Bidar

7. Chikamagalur

8. Chitradurga

9. Gulbarga

10. Bellary

11. Raichur

Total :

8. Srinivaspara

9. Malur

1. Basava Kalyan

2. Santhpur

3. Humnabad

1. Kadur

1. Challakere

2. Chittradurga

3. Holal-Kere

4. Hosadurga

5. Jagalur

6. Molakalmura

1. Gulbarga

2. Afzalpur

3. Alland

4. Chittapur

5. Sedam

6. Shahapur

7. Shorapur

8. Yadgiri

1. Hadagalli

2. Harpanahalli

3. Kudligi

4. Mellapur (H.B. Halli)

5. Sandur

1. Kustagi

2. Lingasugur

3. Deodurga

4. Yelburga

71 Blocks

6. Haryana

1. Mohindergarh

1. Mohindergarh

1

2

3

2. Narnaul
3. Ateli
4. Mangal Chaudhary
5. Kanina
6. Rewari
7. Khol
8. Bawal
9. Jatusana

Total :

9 Blocks

7. Madhya Pradesh

1. Betul

1. Betul
2. Shahpur
3. Chicholi
4. Ghoradongri
5. Multai
6. P. Pattan
7. Amla
8. Bhimpur

2. Shahdol

1. Sohagpur
2. Jaisinghnagar
3. Beohari
4. Pushprajgarh
5. Manpur
6. Umaria

3. Khargone

1. Patl
2. Barwani
3. Rajpur
4. Thikari
5. Bhagwanpura
6. Bhirkangoan
7. Zirniya

4. Dhar

1. Shardapur
2. Manawar

1

2

3

5. Jhabua

5. Sidhi

Total :

8. Maharashtra

1. Ahmednagar

3. Gandhwani

4. Umarban

5. Kukshi

6. Bag

7. Dahi

8. Nisarpur

1. Jhabua

2. Ranapur

3. Rama

4. Petlawad

5. Thandla

6. Meghnagar

7. Jobat

8. Udaigarh

9. Bhabra

10. Allrajpur

11. Kathiwara

12. Sondwa

1. Sidhi

2. Rampur Naikin

3. Majhauili

4. Kushmi

5. Deosar

6. Chitrangi

7. Waidhan

8. Sihawal

49 Blocks

1. Ahmednagar

2. Shevgaon

3. Pathardi

4. Jamkhed

5. Shrigonda

6. Parner

1	2	3
		7. Akola
		8. Sangamner
		9. Newasa
		10. Karjat
	2. Sangli	1. Jath
		2. Atapadi
		3. Miraj
		4. Kawath Mahankal
		5. Khanapur
		6. Tasgaon
	3. Jalna	1. Ambad
	4. Dhule	1. Dhule
		2. Sakri
		3. Sind Kheda
		4. Mandurbar
	5. Aurangabad	1. Vaijapur
		2. Gangapur
		3. Paitban
		4. Kannad
		5. Aruangabad
		6. Khuldabad
	6. Solapur	1. Akkalkot
		2. Barshi
		3. Karmala
		4. Madha
		5. Mangalwedha
		6. Mohol
		7. North Solapur
		8. Sangola
		9. South Solapur
		10. Pandharpur
	7. Jalgaon	1. Amalner
		2. Edlabad

1

2

3

8. Nasik

9. Satara

10. Beed

11. Osmanabad

12. Pune

3. Chalisguon

4. Parala

5. Pachora

1. Chandwad

2. Nandgaon

3. Sinnar

4. Yeola

5. Malegaon

6. Kalwan

7. Dindori

8. Baglan

9. Nipbad

10. Nasik

1. Khandala

2. Khatav

3. Koregaon

4. Man

1. Ashti

2. Beed

3. Georai

4. Kaij

5. Manjlegaon

6. Patoda

1. Boom

2. Kallam

3. Parenda

1. Purandhar

2. Shirur

3. Dhond

4. Baramati

5. Indapur

6. Haveli

7. Junner

1

2

3

Total :

74 Blocks

9. Rajasthan

1. Udaipur

8. Khed

9. Ambegaon

2. Dungarpur

1. Jhadol

2. Kherwara

3. Kotra

3. Banswara

1. Dungarpur

2. Aspur

3. Sagwara

4. Simalwara

5. Bichhiwara

1. Talwara

2. Garhi

3. Bagidora

4. Anandapuri

5. Sajjangarh

6. Kushalgarh

7. Ghantol

8. Pipalkhunt

4. Ajmer

1. Jawaja

2. Massauda

5. Sawai Madhopur

1. Khandar

2. Nandauti

6. Tonk

1. Deoli

2. Uniara

3. Todaraisingh

7. Kota

1. Songod

2. Shahbad

3. Chhabra

4. Chechat

8. Jhalawar

1. Dug

2. Khanpur

1

2

3

Total :

30 Blocks

10. Orissa

1. Phulbani

3. Jhalarapatan

1. Kantamal

2. Harabhanga

3. Phulbani

4. Khanjuripada

5. Phiringia

6. Tikaballi

7. Chakapad

8. G. Udayagiri

9. Raikia

10. K. Nuagam

11. Balliguda

12. Tumudhibundh

13. Kotagaah

14. Daringibadi

2. Kalahandi

1. Kesinga

2. Narla

3. M. Rampur

4. Thunamul Rampur

5. Lanjigarh

6. Golamunda

7. Sinapali

8. Khariar

9. Komna

10. Boden

11. Nawapara

3. Bolangir

1. Patnagarh

2. Belpara

3. Khaprakhol

4. Titilagarh

5. Tureikella

6. Bangamunda

7. Muribahal

8. Saintala

1

2

3

## 4. Sambalpur

1. Padampur

2. Paikamal

3. Bijepur

4. Sohella

5. Gaisilet

7. Jharabandha

Total :

39 blocks

## 11. Tamil Nadu

## 1. Dharamapuri

1. Nallampalli

2. Pennagaram

3. Morapur

4. Uthangarai

5. Hosur

6. Kelamangalam

7. Shoolagiri

8. Thally

9. Bargur

10. Vepanapalli

11. Dharamapuri

12. Palacode

## 2. Pudukkottai

1. Pudukkottai

2. Gandarvakottai

3. Korambakudy

4. Thiruvarangulam

## 3. Ramanathapuram

1. Bogalur

2. Kadaladi

3. Kamuthi

4. Mandapam

5. Mudukalathur

6. Paramkudy

7. Tiruppulani

## 4. Pasumpon

1. Ilayangudi

## Muthuramulingam

2. Kallal

3. Kalyarkoil

1	2	3
		4. Deverkottai
		5. Kannangudy
		6. Singampunari
5. Kamarajar		1. Kariapatti
		2. Sattur
		3. Sivakasi
		4. Narikudi
		5. Vembakottai
6. Chidambarnar		1. Kayathur
		2. Kovilapatti
		3. Sattankulam
		4. Tuticorin
		5. Ottapidarm
		6. Vilathikulam
		7. Padur
		8. Udangudi
7. Tirunelveli		1. Kuruvikulam
		-----
	Total	43 Blocks
		-----
12. Uttar Pradesh	1. Mirzapur	1. Chhanve
		2. Halia
		3. Ghorawal
		4. Robertsganj
		5. Chatara
		6. Nagya
		7. Chopan
		8. Myorpur
		9. Dudhi
		10. Babhani
	2. Hamirpur	1. Sumerpur
		2. Maudhah
		3. Kabarai
		4. Charkhari
		5. Sarila

1

2

3

3. Jalaun

1. Dakore

2. Kadahra

3. Mahewa

4. Banda

1. Karvi

2. Manikpur

3. Mau

4. Pahari

5. Ramnagar

6. Naraini

7. Kamasdin

8. Jaspura

9. Tindwari

10. Brother Khurd

5. Allahabad

1. Shankargarh

6. Jhansi

1. Mairanipur

2. Gursarai

3. Bamour

7. Baharaich

1. Ikauna

2. Gilaula

3. Sirsia

4. Hariharpur Rani

5. Balha

6. Nawabganj

7. Sheopur

8. Mahsi

9. Tajwapur

10. Fakharpur

11. Hazurpur

12. Mahinpurwa

13. Kalsarganj

14. Jarwal

8. Lalitpur

1. Birdha

2. Mahawara

1

2

3

9. Lakhimpur Kheri

1. Bijuwa

2. Nakaha

10. Sitapur

1. Behta

2. Sakran

3. Reosa

11. Gonda

1. Gainsari

2. Harraiya Satpurwa

3. Panchpurwa

4. Tulsipur

12. Chamoli

1. Joshimath

2. Narayan Bagar

3. Gairsain

4. Tharali

13. Pauri Garhwal

1. Pauri

2. Lansdown

3. Virokhal

4. Kota

5. Khirsu

6. Rabo

7. Kaljikkhal

8. Thaliasain

9. Yamkeshwar

10. Dangu

14. Tehri Garhwal

1. Chamba

2. Deoparyag

3. Kirtinagar

15. Almora

1. Takula

2. Lamgadha

3. Kapkot

4. Tarikhet

5. Dwarahat

6. Bhikiasain

7. Syalde

1

2

3

## 16. Pithoragarh

8. Salt

1. Pithoragarh

2. Gangoliha

3. Champawat

4. Barakot

5. Lohaghat

Total

87 Blocks

## 13. West Bengal

## 1. Bankura

1. Chhatna

2. Saltora

3. Mejhia

4. Indpur

5. Ranibund

6. Khatra-II

7. Gangaighati

## 2. Midnapur

1. Jhargram

2. Jamboni

3. Sankrail

4. Nayagram

5. Gopiballavpur-I

6. Gopiballavpur-II

7. Binpur-II

## 3. Purulia

1. Balrampur

2. Balrampur

3. Bardwan

4. Hura

5. Jaipur

6. Jhalda-I

7. Kashipur

8. Manbazar-I

9. Manbazar-II

10. Neturia

1

2

3

11. Para

12. Pancha

13. Purulia-I

14. Purulia-II

15. Raghunathpur-I

16. RaghunathpurIII

17. Santuri

18. Jhalda-II

19. Arsha

20. Bagmundi

Total : 34 Blocks

Grand Total 13 (States) 91 (Districts) 615 (Blocks)

**Statement—II**

Total Allocation under Drought Prone Area Programme during 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Total allocation	Central share	Central share already released
1. Andhra Pradesh	1035	517.50	258.75
2. Bihar	810	405.00	176.25
3. Gujarat	643	322.50	161.25
4. Haryana	145	67.50	33.75
5. Jammu & Kashmir	195	97.50	48.75
6. Karanataka	1065	532.50	266.25
7. Madhya Pradesh	735	367.57	183.75
8. Maharashtra	1110	555.00	277.50
9. Orissa	585	292.50	146.25
10. Rajasthan	450	225 00	112.50
11. Tamil Nadu	645	322.50	161.25
12. Uttar Pradesh	1305	652.50	326.25
13. West Bengal	510	255.00	127.50
Total :	9225	4612.50	2280.00

## Statement—III

State-wise ceilings of expenditure approved for drought relief (Post Monsoon, 1987-88)

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT affected by Drought.	Cellings of expenditure approved for 1987-88 (Post Monsoon)				Pre-Monsoon, 1988-89				Grand Total (Col. (6+9))
		1987-88	Drought.	Irrigation	Vegetable	Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.85	11.00	.049	68.899	.049	.049	.049	68.948	
2.	Gujarat	64.78	15.00	.060	79.840	.060	.060	.060	79.900	
3.	Haryana	36.23	1.00	.045	37.275	.045	.045	.045	37.320	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	18.11	0.55	.045	18.705	.045	.045	.045	18.750	
5.	J & K	15.74	3.20	.041	18.981	.041	.041	.041	19.022	
6.	Karnataka	34.07	12.50	.068	46.638	.068	.068	.068	46.706	
7.	Kerala	29.28	2.75	.052	32.082	.052	.052	.052	32.134	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	49.76	13.50	.124	63.384	.124	.124	.124	63.508	
9.	Maharashtra	24.63	13.00	.049	37.679	.049	.049	.049	37.728	
10.	Nagaland	3.60	0.25	.026	3.876	.026	.026	.026	3.902	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Orissa	39.75	11.00	.030	50.780		.030	.030	50.810
12.	Punjab	29.35	—	.041	29.391		.041	.041	29.432
13.	Rajasthan	129.14	13.75	.098	147.988		.098	.098	148.086
14	Tamil Nadu	26.65	1.50	.052	28.202		.052	.052	28.254
15.	Uttar Pradesh	141.53	14.00	.206	155.736		.206	.206	155.942
16.	A & N Islands	0.28	—	.007	0.287		.007	.007	0.294
17.	Chandigarh	0.08	—	.004	0.084		.004	.004	0.088
18.	Delhi	0.36	—	.019	0.379		.019	.019	0.398
19.	Pondicherry	0.59	—	.004	0.594		.004	.004	0.598
20.	D&N Haveli	No request recd	—	.004	0.004		.004	.004	0.008
21.	Daman & Diu	—do—	—	.007	0.007		.007	.007	0.014
Total :		701.78	113.00	1.031	820.811	45.83	1.031	46.861	867.672

## Statement—IV

## Releases to Drought Affected States

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central assistance released under NREP upto Oct., 1987		Central assistance released under RLEGP upto Oct., 1987		Ad-hoc assistance sanctioned under T.M.	
		Cash Funds (Rs. lakhs)	Foodgrains (In MTs.)	Cash funds (Rs. lakhs)	Foodgrains (In MTs.)	Ad-hoc assistance amount (Rs. lakhs)	Amount sanctioned for purchase of rigs (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1981.69	105960	3601.30	105961	300	43
2.	Gujarat	683.32	40816	1306.07	40816	800	166
3.	Haryana	192.57	11496	350.25	11496	200	70
4.	Himachal Pradesh	124.31	6678	235.30	6678	150	—
5.	J & K	153.56	8200	284.10	8200	150	30
6.	Karnataka	956.31	51115	1741.65	51115	250	33
7.	Kerala	780.81	41762	1416.50	41762	100	23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1720.88	91985	3126.75	91985	400	217
9.	Maharashtra	1481.47	24360	3000.85	24360	200	172

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Nagaland	25.19	1208	47.25	1208	100	—
11.	Orissa	914.06	48821	1661.40	48821	140	163
12.	Punjab	205.56	12278	373.05	12278	150	70
13.	Rajasthan	804.38	48059	1474.85	48059	1300	273
14.	Sikkim	16.25	805	30.70	805	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	1633.94	87340	2965.45	87341	150	145
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3657.88	219262	6640.00	219261	750	53
17.	A & N Islands	32.50	1556	31.50	1555	—	—
18.	Chandigarh	9.75	566	7.85	566	—	—
19.	D & N Haveli	16.25	805	15.75	805	—	—
20.	Delhi	16.25	848	23.60	848	—	—
21.	Pondicherry	32.50	1555	30.50	1555	—	—
22.	Daman & Diu	—	—	0.99	—	—	—

**Safety measures for Vayudoot passengers**

278. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to Government on the safety to be provided to the Vayudoot passengers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The unrecognized Vayudoot Pilots' Association, through a letter had sought government intervention to improve relations between the pilots and the Management of Vayudoot. With the latter, they had enclosed a copy of a communication addressed to the Vaydoot Management in which certain observations like the absence of a flight attendant on Dornier aircraft, over-loading of aircraft, non-availability of adequate spare parts etc. had been made.

The Vayudoot Management sent a detailed reply pointing out the correct situation and identifying corrective actions taken. To improve safety, Vayudoot is sending a technician on all Dornier flights. The Quality Control Department with qualified personnel, monitors the maintenance and servicing of all aircraft. Pilots have been advised to ensure proper loading of aircraft.

**Visit of civil aviation officials to USA**

279. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was fixed in the second week of July, 1987 between top civil aviation officers of U.S.A. and India in Washington ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the meeting ;

(c) the composition of the delegation which actually visited USA ;

(d) whether the meeting did not take place and the Indian delegation had to return without transacting any business ; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the meeting did not come off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The meeting was fixed with a view to reviewing the provisions of the existing Indo-US Air Services Agreement.

(c) The delegation consisted of a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and a Director in the office of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) from the side of Government of India.

(d) and (e) The meeting took place but the discussion remained inconclusive.

**TV reception in Ratnagiri District**

280. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reception of Television Programmes in various places in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra is not clear and effective ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the reception and the time limit within which it will be ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) While the Ratnagiri transmitter is functioning normally, it is unable to reach satisfactorily to certain pockets within its normal range because of the obstruction caused by intervening hills. This is called "shadow" areas and this difficulty is found wherever there is similar topography.

(c) Provision of TV service to uncovered parts of Ratnagiri district would depend on availability of resources in the future plans of TV expansion.

**Financial assistance to States for drinking water under ARWSP.**

281. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :  
SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-  
DWAJ :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently announced financial assistance to various States/Union Territories under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the current financial year for provision of drinking water through various Schemes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; state-

wise and projects on which the money is to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Statewise release of funds under ARWSP recently announced as part of the second instalment for drought affected States by the Central Government is given in the Statement below. All the funds released will be utilised for implementation of the approved schemes like hand-pump schemes, paid water supply schemes etc. In rural areas with priority given to SC/ST and tribal population in remote areas.

**Statement**

**Release of Funds under ARWSP**

States/UTs	Ist instalment released on 1.4.1987 (Rs. in lakhs)	2nd instalment released on 25.8.1987 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	901.00	462.50
2. Gujarat	520.00	267.00
3. Haryana	266.00	136.75
4. Himachal Pradesh	3322.00	165.50
5. Jammu & Kashmir	972.00	499.25
6. Karanataka	642.00	339.50
7. Kerala	510.00	261.75
8. Madhya Pradesh	1160.00	595.50
9. Maharashtra	990.00	508.25
10. Nagaland	216.00	111.00
11. Orissa	654.00	336.00
12. Punjab	263.00	135.00
13. Rajasthan	819.00	557.75
14. Tamil Nadu	790.00	405.75
15. Uttar Pradesh	2362.00	388.00
16. Pondicherry	13.00	6.75
	11400.00	5166.25

**Setting up of T.V. transmitters in Kerala**

282. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. transmitters proposed to be set up in Kerala during the remaining part of the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) the details thereof and when these are expected to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Four transmitters are scheduled to be set up in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) A 100 Watt TV transmitter each at Malappuram and Kasargod is expected to be installed and commissioned into service during 1987-88 while that at

Idukki and Kalpetta towards the end of the Seventh Plan period.

**HUDCO projects in Kerala**

283. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any housing projects in Kerala which are aided by HUDCO ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount earmarked for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As on 31.10.1987 HUDCO has sanctioned financial assistance to 253 housing schemes in Kerala.

(b) Given in the Statement below.

(c) Rs. 188.74 Crores.

**Statement****Agencywise Details of Schemes Sanctioned to the State**

Agency	No. of schemes	Project const. (Rs. in crores)	Loan sanctioned	Resident dwellings	Resident plots
Housing Board	169	199.22	135.32	243964	552
Dev. authority	52	46.63	35.85	21274	736
Slum Clea. Board	—	—	—	—	—
Public Sector	28	29.69	15.04	59823	—
Apex Coop. Soc.	2	1.82	1.27	900	—
Apex Coop. Soc(R)	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Coop. Soc.	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Soc.	1	2.65	1.25	—	—
Mun Corpn. etc.	—	—	—	—	—
Private Sector	1	0.04	0.02	—	—
<b>State Total :</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>280.03</b>	<b>188.74</b>	<b>235961</b>	<b>1288</b>

**Check on increase in rent in Delhi**

284. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships faced by the middle income and low income groups who do not own houses in Delhi due to the steep rise in rentals of houses in the Capital ;

(b) if so, whether any steps are proposed to be taken to check the shooting up of rentals ; and

(c) whether Government would consider amending the Rent Control Law to cope with the present day needs ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) Representations are received in this regard from time to time.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal for amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 is under consideration of the Government.

**Special fund for urban water supply**

285. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special fund has been released by Union Government to help the States affected by drought to improve

drinking water supply in their urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will form part of the World Bank financed aid for urban water supply and sanitation, and

(d) if so, what part of this has been given to urban areas in Bihar and for which specific schemes ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) The Union Government has released Ways and Means Advance amounting to Rs. 22 crores to the States affected by drought or taking emergency measures for providing drinking water supply in the urban areas.

(b) The Ways and Means Advance released to the drought affected States forms a part of the Advance Plan Assistance. The State-wise position of the Ways and Means Advance released and the Advance Plan Assistance (Ways and Means Advance included in the Advance Plan Assistance) under plan for urban water supply is given in the Statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. However, the Union Government has approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs for the purpose of Central assistance to Bihar for repair/restoration of drinking water supply systems, etc. damaged by floods.

**Statement**

State-wise position of the Ways and Means Advance released and the Advance Plan Assistance under Plan for Urban Water Supply.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Ways and Means Advance Released	Ceiling of Expenditure under Advance Plan Assistance
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	327*
2.	Gujarat	300	300*
3.	Haryana	100	125*

1	2	3	4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	NA
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	50	2.00*
6.	Karnataka	50	NA
7.	Kerala	50	NA
8.	Madhya Pradesh	200	NA
9.	Maharashtra	—	NA
10.	Nagaland	—	NA
11.	Orissa	—	5.00*
12.	Punjab	50	100.00
13.	Rajasthan	800	2275.45
14.	Tamil Nadu	250	711.0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	250	484.00
		2200	

Note : \*Includes ceiling of expenditure under non-plan for urban water supply.

#### Recovery of rent arrears

286. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of persons and parties in Delhi from whom Rs. 1,00,000 or more are due as outstanding amount of rent of the houses etc. allotted to them by the Directorate of Estates;

(b) the total outstanding amount against each one of them;

(c) the particulars of such persons who have vacated the houses;

(d) the particulars of persons against whom no action has been taken to vacate the houses; and

(e) the particulars of persons against whom cases under law have been initiated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) As per Statement given below.

## Statement

Particulars of persons and parties in Delhi allotted houses etc. by the Dto. of Estates from whom Rs. one lakh or more is due on account of Rent etc. (Position as on 31.10.1987)

Sl. No.	Name of Allottee	Particulars of accommodation	Amount due (Rs. in lacs)	Whether vacated or not	Whether eviction proceedings instituted.	Steps taken to recover the dues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shri Madan Mohan	14-A Wellington Crescent	1.75	Not vacated	Yes	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
2.	Shri J.S. Paintal	2-Recquent Court Road	2.62	Vacated	N.A.	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
3.	Shri Ravinder Kapoor	(i) 170-D Rouse Ave.   (vacated)   (ii) 215-Rouse Ave.	1.51	Not vacated	Yes	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
4.	Smt. N.G.L. Joseph	DII/89 Kaka Nagar	1.73	Not vacated	Yes	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
5.	Shri Inderjit Gupta	56-Western Court	1.16	Vacated	N.A.	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
6.	General Secretary Socialist Party	Suite No. 16, 17, 104 and Servant Qr. No. 40-Vithal Bhai Patel House	1.33	Vacated	N.A.	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.

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7.	All India Congress Committee	5-Raisina Road	1.97	Not vacated	Yes	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
8.	M/s. S. Prakash Subhash Prakash, Caterer	K.G. Marg, Hostel	1.26	Vacated on (2.11.87)	N.A.	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
9.	Centre Point Catering Contract	K.G. Marg Hostel & Pataudi House	3.24	Vacated	N.A.	The case is in arbitration.
10.	Hindustan Samachar	2,4,6 & 8 Connaught Lane	2.12	Not vacated	No	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
11.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd,	Janpath 'A' Barracks	93.29	Not vacated	No	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
12.	Delhi Milk Scheme	(i) Rail Bhawan (Vacated) (ii) Milk Booth Stalls at North Block	2.82	Not vacated	No	Recovery action taken under PP (E) Act, 1971.
13.	United News of India	9-Rafi Marg	4.75	Not vacated	No	Claim disputed by UNI. The case is under consideration.
14.	Indian Oil Corporation	Indian Oil Bhawan Janpath	7.59	Not vacated	No	IOC have been asked to arrange the payment.
15.	Delhi Development Authority	94 Qrs. in Minto Road Area	7.87	Not vacated	No	Delhi Admn. have been asked to recover the dues from the Planned Scheme Fund payable to DDA.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	27 Units in Kasturba Nagar etc.	4.83 4.83	Not vacated	No	Delhi Admn. have been asked to recover the dues from the Planned Scheme Fund payable to MCD.
17.	Bharat Sewak Samaj	T.C. Building, Community Centre, Kidwai Nagar & B-179 Nanak Pura.	1.44	Vacated	N.A.	Instructions have been issued to recover the dues from adjudicated claims of Bharat Sewak Samaj.
18.	State Bank of India	Nirman Bhavan	22.3	Not vacated	No	After protracted persuasion the party has promised to make payment shortly.
19.	Central Bank of India	Udyog Bhawan	3.12	Not vacated	No	After protracted persuasion the party has promised to make payment shortly.
20.	Supar Bazar Co-op. Store	148-Shops, Mohan Singh Market	2.50	Not vacated	No	Arrears due to revision in rates of Licence Fee.
21.	Shri Ram Swaroop	127-Srinivas Puri	1.19	Not vacated	Yes	Case for regularisation under consideration.
22.	Shri Raja Ram	P.E. No. 17-D, R.K. Puram	1.42	Not vacated	Yes	Case pending in Civil Court.
23.	Smt. Vijai Laxmi	S-I/Sector XII, R.K. Puram	1.22	Not vacated	Yes	Case pending in Delhi High Court.

**Commissioning of Karipur Airport,  
Calcutta**

287. SHRI MULLAPPALLY  
RAMACHANDRAN :  
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION  
be pleased to state :

(c) whether the commissioning of the  
Karipur Airport at Calcutta in Kerala is  
likely to be delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Airport is likely to be  
ready for operation as per present  
estimates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND  
MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINI-  
STRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH  
TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The construction  
of the airport at Calicut (Karipur) is  
delayed slightly mainly due to the power  
cut imposed by the Kerala State Electricity  
Board and to some extent, by the strike  
of the Junior Engineers of Central Public  
Works Department (CPWD).

(c) The airport is likely to be ready  
for operations by April, 1988.

**Utilization of funds for drought relief**

288. SHRI MULLAPPALLY  
RAMACHANDRAN :  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-  
MURTY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have  
any machinery for monitoring the utilis-  
ation of funds allocated for drought relief  
and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government have rece-  
ived reports from its agencies or from the  
respective State Governments regarding  
the proper utilisation of drought relief  
funds, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINI-  
STRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The  
utilisation of funds allotted to a State,  
including that for drought relief, is audited  
every year by the Accountant General of  
the State. His comments are contained  
in the Comptroller and Auditor General's  
report to the Parliament from time to  
time.

(b) Central Assistance is released on  
the basis of item-wise progress of expendi-  
ture furnished by the affected States. Every  
year, the States furnish the details of  
utilisation of funds allotted for drought  
relief and other progress. These are got  
verified by the Accountants General of  
the States.

**Payment of Doordarshan for live telecast  
of World Reliance Cup cricket matches**

290. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the  
Minister of INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan were asked  
to pay heavy amounts for live telecast of  
the World Reliance Cup cricket matches;  
and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the  
final arrangements made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :  
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reliance Cup  
Organising Committee had demanded  
payment of royalty equivalent to 9% of  
the Revenue earned by Doordarshan in  
respect of the commercial advertisements  
booked with the coverage of the matches  
by Doordarshan.

It has been decided by Government  
that sports organisations organising or  
sponsoring sports events pertaining to  
their own field can be treated as advertis-  
ing agents for the purpose of advertise-  
ments on Doordarshan only when such  
advertisements are to be shown when the  
particular sport event is telecast. All  
advertisements secured by them for this  
purpose will entitle them to get a commis-  
sion of 20%. Such sports organisations  
will have to be recommended by the  
Department of Sports.

**Janta flats under new pattern HUDDO scheme, 1979**

291. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 for allotment of Janta flats;

the number of persons who have been allotted flats;

(c) the date of issue of allotment letter to the last allottee who has been allotted flat under this scheme; and

(d) whether any preferential treatment is given to the widows for allotment flat under this scheme; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 56249.

(b) 22383 persons have been allotted/allocated flats.

(c) June, 1987

(d) War-widows are allotted flats as per 1 per cent reservation given in the Brochure of the Scheme. Otherwise, cases of recent widows are considered for allotment on out-of-turn basis, out of 2½% quota meant for handicapped persons and allotment on extreme compassionate grounds.

**Air Link for Ajmer**

292. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide an air-link at Ajmer in Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, whether final selection of the site for construction of the air-strip has been made and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) when the construction work of air-strip is likely to be commenced; and

(d) whether any amount has been earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Final selection would be made after certain data is collected and sent by the State Government.

(c) and (d) The State Government is likely to take up the construction of this strip.

**[ Possession of D.D.A plots in Rohini scheme**

293. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of non-availability of water in certain pockets/sectors of Rohini residential scheme, the possession of flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority is not being taken by allottees;

(b) the sectors/pockets in the Rohini residential scheme where water is not available; and

(c) when this facility is proposed to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present the water is not available in the following sectors/pockets :—

(i) Sector IV, V & VI.

(ii) 128 MIG DUs in Sec. VII Pkt. H-18  
128 MIG DUs in Sec. VII Pkt. 25

(iii) Sec. IX, XIII & XIV for society area.

(c) Some water is likely to be given by MCD for Sec. IV, V, VI & VII (Part) by Dec., 1987.

**Problems of Fishermen**

294. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Agriculture convened a meeting of Members of Parliament and others in June, 1987 to discuss problems created by fishery policies like chartering etc.;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not implementing the consensus decision taken at the said meeting to remove all foreign fishing vessels to areas beyond 50 miles from the coast; and

(c) when this decision is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINI-  
STRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) The decision taken was to re-examine the issue and accordingly it has been referred for expert advice.

(c) The advice has not yet been received.

**Drought in Karnataka**

295. SHRIMATI BASAVARJES-  
WARI :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H.B. PATIL :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka had sought Central assistance and an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 50 crores to tide over the unprecedented drought in the State;

(b) if so, what was the total assistance asked from Union Government by the State Government;

(c) the quantum of Central assistance provided;

(d) whether the ad-hoc grant was also sanctioned; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINI-  
STRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b)  
The Government of Karnataka sought Central assistance of Rs. 256.68 crores for drought relief measures. The State Government had also requested for an ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 50.00 crores pending visit of the Central team.

(c) Based on the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 34.065 crores has been approved for drought relief in Karnataka. In addition to this, Rs. 13.50 lakh for increasing vegetable production and Rs. 12.50 crores for completion of irrigation projects have also been approved under drought relief programmes.

(d) Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 3.33 crores was released. This included Rs. 3.00 crores as Central share of Margin Money and Rs. 0.33 crores for purchase of rigs.

(e) Does not arise.

**Financial assistance to drought affected States to augment drinking water supply**

296. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI :  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-  
GRAHI :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-  
MURTY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had announced a grant of Rs. 55.40 crores to nine worst drought affected States to augment drinking water supply in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, whether the grants provided to these States have been fully utilised by them for augmenting water supply;

(c) to what extent each State was provided the grant;

(d) whether the committee appointed had also suggested to review the age old Famine Code; and

(e) if so, to what extent, the famine code has been reviewed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ad-hoc assistance approved is to be utilised by 31st March, 1988.

(c) A Statement showing the ad-hoc assistance approved to each State is given below.

(d) and (e) The particulars of the Committee alluded to in part (d) of the question are required to reply to parts (d) and (e).

Statement

Ad-Hoc Central Assistance Released for Drinking Water Supply to Combat Drought 1987-88

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. State No.	Rural	Urban
1. Rajasthan	13.00	8.00
2. Gujarat	8.00	3.00
3. Madhya Pradesh	4.00	2.00
4. Uttar Pradesh	3.00	2.00
5. Haryana	2.00	1.00
6. Punjab	1.50	0.50
7. Maharashtra	2.00	0.00
8. Orissa	1.40	0.00
9. Tamil Nadu	1.50	2.50
Total :	36.40	19.00

Strategy to combat floods and drought

297. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the severe drought and flood situation in the country was formulated

by Union Government and State Governments recently;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes;

(c) to what extent they are proposed to be implemented;

(d) to what extent this strategy will help in meeting the situation arising out of the recurring drought and floods; and

(e) the amount spent for meeting the situation created by the drought and floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Government of India have taken steps to formulate steps/schemes/plans to deal with

the drought and flood situation. A list of the Action Plan is given in the Statement below. The State Governments have been advised to implement this Action Plan/strategy for meeting the situation arising out of drought and floods in future.

(e) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1111.40 crores have been approved so far for drought and flood relief during this year.

### Statement

#### Action Plan for Drought Relief Operations

##### Organisation

- (i) Setting up of a Cabinet Committee on Drought.
- (ii) Setting up of a Committee of Secretaries headed by Chief Secretary to monitor the developing drought situation and to take corrective steps.
- (iii) A Central Control room has been set up in Krishi Bhavan (Room No. 147 Tel. No. 381023). To set up similar Control Rooms at State/district level to maintain effective liaison with the Central Control Room.

##### Contingency Plans : Crops

- (i) Drawing up contingency plans for alternative/short duration crops.
- (ii) Ensure adequate supply of seeds.
- (iii) Assess the requirements of seeds including fodder seeds crop-wise.
- (iv) Identify the sources for supply of seeds crop-wise and district-wise.
- (v) Prepare district-wise proformance of the requirements of seeds and their supply.
- (vi) Draw upon the NCS/other State Seed Corporations to procure seeds.
- (vii) Determine priorities for the supply of seeds to districts.
- (viii) Prepare an emergency plan for seed production in Rabi '87-88 under irrigated conditions for use in 88-89-to make good the shortfalls by placing indents in advance on NSC/other SSCs.
- (ix) Set up a Task Force to economise water use in major irrigation reservoirs in Kharif 87 and maximise area under Rabi 87-88.
- (x) Arrange for credit to farmers for purchasing seeds.
- (xi) Initiate action to convert short-term loans into medium-term loans in drought affected areas.

##### Fodder

- (i) Assess fodder requirement by joint teams of Animal Husbandry and Forest Departments in drought-affected districts and locate areas where shortages are likely to occur and arrange for supplies from outside.
- (ii) Monitoring the prices of fodder in selected places/markets.
- (iii) Arrange to procure fodder from surplus States.

- (iv) State Forest Departments to arrange for the cutting and baling of grasses in the forests, wherever possible to meet the demand from fodder deficit districts.
- (v) Fodder cultivation to be encouraged wherever feasible.
- (vi) Ensure supply of molasses to cattle feed plants.
- (vii) Obtain from NDDB and other sources premixed feed and urea-molasses-bricks to the extent necessary.
- (viii) Organise through voluntary agencies cattle camps where necessary near sources of water.

#### Power

- (i) To ensure at least 8-10 hours of power availability to agricultural pumpsets.
- (ii) To regulate the availability of power for drawal of water in areas where the ground water is inadequate to prevent overdrawal of water.
- (iii) Where ground water is adequate, sanction and provide power connections for agricultural pumps on priority.
- (iv) Regulate supply to power-intensive industries, if necessary.
- (v) To monitor regularly the supply of power for agriculture.

#### Diesel

- (i) To ensure adequate supply of diesel to farmers.
- (ii) To liaise with the IOC/Union Petroleum Ministry,

#### Essential Commodities

- (i) To review the availability of PDS outlets and open fresh outlets, wherever necessary.
- (ii) To ensure that essential commodities e.g. edible oils, controlled cloth, salt, etc. are made available to the vulnerable sections of society.
- (iii) To closely monitor foodgrain stocks with private trade in drought-affected areas.
- (iv) Hiring of trucks etc. for running of mobile outlets for sale of essential commodities.
- (v) To step up anti-hoarding drive and prosecutions against hoarders.
- (vi) Prices of essential commodities to be kept under constant review.

#### Vegetables and Fruits

Promote the growing of vegetables and fruits near urban areas, if possible through cooperatives.

#### Drinking Water

- (i) A detailed contingency plan for supply of drinking water in rural areas to be formulated with technical help from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and drawing, if need be, the rlg's and other capital equipment from the CGWB.
- (ii) To monitor continuously rural drinking water availability in drought-affected areas.

### Urban Water Supply

To make adequate plans to supply drinking water in urban areas through bores, tankers, special trains, etc.

### Water Resources

- (i) To minimise evaporation losses in irrigation reservoirs by using chemical retardants subject to health clearance.
- (ii) To prepare a water budget for each irrigation reservoir covering drinking water, Kharif/Rabi requirement and evaporation losses.
- (iii) Undertake repairs to tubewells and make all tubewells operational.
- (iv) Regulate supply to water intensive industries, if necessary.

### Employment Generation

- (i) Adequate scarcity relief works to be taken up to generate the required employment.
- (ii) The fund available under NREP and RLEGP and scarcity relief should be dovetailed and integrated.

### Public Health

- (i) To disinfect drinking water sources to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases.
- (ii) To draw up plan to cope with likely epidemics.
- (iii) Constant surveillance of public health measures including immunisation to be undertaken.

### Women and Children

The nutritional requirements of all the children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers should be taken care of.

### Production of foodgrains in 1987-88

298. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed that the target of production of foodgrains for 1987-88 would not be achieved due to drought;

(b) if so, the expected shortfall of foodgrains during 1987-88;

(c) the extent to which the drought has affected the foodgrains production in 1987-88; and

(d) the States where the drought has affected the foodgrains output ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Due to widespread drought conditions prevailing in many States during the Kharif season, production of foodgrains in 1987-88 is likely to be affected. Firm estimates of Kharif production are not yet due from the States. Sowings of rabi crops are still in progress and as such, it is too early to quantify the anticipated production of foodgrains for 1987-88.

### Sub-standard material used in construction of flats by D.D.A.

299. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received against the DDA in regard to the use of sub-standard material in the construction of flats;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received against the DDA during the past one year; and

(c) whether Government have since inquired into the working of the DDA during the past one year and if so, the nature of irregularities detected and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 52 complaints have been received by the D.D.A.

(c) Several complaints are received at various levels in DDA in which allegations about use of sub-standard materials in DDA construction are made. Complaints are received from the individuals and various Welfare Associations etc. besides, Chief Engineer (Quality Control) and the Chief Technical Engineer organisation under the Chief Vigilance Commission. On receipt of these complaints, Vigilance Department of DDA conduct investigation through it's technical cell and if allegation appear to be correct, departmental action is taken, if warranted, after the investigations, are completed by the Vigilance Cell.

Besides, generally materials conforming to CPWD specifications and the relevant ISI specifications are used in the works and sub-standard materials, if any, are generally removed from the site and are not allowed to be used since the sites are inspected by the field officers, Chief Engineer (Quality Control) and the Chief Technical Examiner. Remedial action is taken as per the observations made by the various inspecting agencies.

#### Allotment of flats and plots by DDA

300. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats and plots released by DDA during the last one year

and likely to be released in the next one year;

(b) the number of persons on waiting list for the said allotment as on October, 1987 in each category; and

(c) the time by which waiting list is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Flats :

3834 flats were allotted during the last financial year (86-87). According to action plan 20,282 flats are proposed to be completed in 87-88 subject to availability of funds and building materials.

Plots : 5287 plots have been allotted during the last year to the registrants in Rohini Residential Scheme. In the next year, there is a programme for making available about 20,000 plots in different categories subject to the availability of the land in time and the services.

(b) Flats : The number of persons waiting for allotment as on 31-10-87 is as under :

#### General Housing Scheme

MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
2695	1396	279	4370

#### New Pattern Scheme, 1979

MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
30486	48645	32916	1,12,047
			27,140

#### Self Financing Scheme

##### Plots

51652 registrants are yet to be allotted plots in Rohini Residential Scheme as per details given below :

(i) EWS/Janta	6,595
(ii) LIG	25,465
(iii) MIG	19,592

##### (c) Flats

No fixed time can be given to clear

the waiting list, as this is linked with the pace of construction of flats and availability of land.

### Plots

The target has been set to clear the waiting list in three year's time.

### Special scheme for educated unemployed in Delhi

301. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme has been geared up to tackle the problem of unemployment among educated unemployed in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government have persuaded the State Governments to follow such type of schemes and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) To tackle the problem of unemployment among the educated unemployed, Delhi Administration has set up a Society for Self-Employment in the Union Territory of Delhi. The main objective of the Society is to provide free training to the educated unemployed to enable them to set up their own ventures or seek gainful employment. The passed out trainees are also provided with tool kits so that they could earn their livelihood through repair services.

(c) Setting up of such societies is the concern of the respective State Governments. The Delhi Administration scheme has been started recently. A similar society set up earlier by a State Government was brought to the notice of all State Governments and Union Territories.

### Loss due to storm in Andhra Pradesh

302. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of persons died and a score of fishermen were reported missing due to the heavy reported missing due to the heavy rains that lashed most parts of Andhra Pradesh on 16 and 17 October, 1987;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of lives and crops; and

(c) whether any assistance has been provided by Union Government; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No report in regard to the damage due to heavy rains in Andhra Pradesh on 16th-17th October, 1987 has been received from the State Government. Neither have the State Government sought any Central assistance on this account.

(c) Does not arise.

### Task force to tackle drought

303. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have constituted a task force to tackle the drought in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether States affected by drought were also associated with this task force; and

(d) to what extent the task force helped in forming the scheme and helping the drought affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### **Employment generation under National Rural Employment Programme**

304. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employment generation targets under the National Rural Employment Programme have been fully achieved;

(b) if so, whether a survey in this regard was conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission;

(c) the total employment generated during 1981-82 to 1984-85;

(d) whether Evaluation Report has recommended that projects under the National Rural Employment Programme be implemented by the State Governments in a more scientific and systematic manner;

(e) the other points revealed in the Evaluation Report; and

(f) the position of job creation targets under this scheme from 1985 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An evaluation study of the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme was conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission.

(c) The employment generated during 1981-82 to 1984-85 under the programme is as under :

Year	Employment generated (in million mandays)
1981-82	354.52
1982-83	351.20
1983-84	302.76
1984-85	353.12

(d) The Evaluation Report has recommended that the schemes and projects under NREP should be planned by the State Governments more scientifically and systemetically and in accordance with the priorities and objectives laid down in the guidelines.

(e) Other major findings of the study are given in the Statement below.

(f) The Seventh Five Year Plan has fixed a target of 290 million mandays of employment to be generated under National Rural Employment Programme each year. Against this, the employment actually generated during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is 316.41 million mandays, 393.88 million mandays and 124.5 million mandays (upto September) respectively.

#### **Statement**

Major findings of the Evaluation study conducted by Programme Evaluation organisation on National Rural Employment Programme :

1. During the reference period of the study (1981-82 and 82-83) the State level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) meetings were not held regularly as stipulated under the guidelines.
2. No proper arrangements exist for the maintenance of records and no special efforts have been made to build up necessary statistical data. Even available statistical information is not put to use for proper planning at the district and State level.
3. In 1981-82 except Gujarat, Kerala and Rajasthan, none of the selected States have prepared shelf or projects. These were not available even for 1983-84 for Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal. No priority has been accorded in identification of works under the programme.
4. Involvement of the beneficiaries in planning and selection of the projects was minimal. Barrnig

17% of the beneficiaries who stated that they were involved in planning and selection of works, the remaining were not involved. In States of Karnataka and U.P. the beneficiaries reported participation.

5. The socio-economic profiles of the selected beneficiaries indicate that 44% were agricultural labourers, 29% were non-agricultural labourers, 8% were small farmers, 6% marginal farmers and remaining 13% were engaged in other occupations. Of the total sample, 49% were SC/STs, 21% belong to other backward classes. Women accounted for 17%. The socio-economic status of the beneficiaries indicate that the benefits of the programme were by and large going to the categories for whom the programme is intended.
6. The BDOs and VLWs do not play any significant role in disseminating information about NREP. 60% of the sample beneficiaries came to know about NREP works through Panchayats and 13% through friends. About 15% of the beneficiaries got themselves registered for employment on NREP works and the system of registration was reported in Karnataka and Tripura.
7. 87% of the beneficiaries got work within their village and 9% got both inside and outside the village. 4% got only outside their villages and some of them were required to walk a distance of over 5 km.

#### Impact of drought on farm income

305. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
 DR. V. VENKTESH :  
 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
 PATIL :  
 SHRI BHADRESHWAR  
 TANTI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of sharp fall in farm income, if so, the extent and details thereof ;

(b) whether the drought will take 25 per cent of the existing small farmers and two-thirds of the landless labourers below poverty line ;

(c) the extent to which the drought will have adverse effect on agricultural income and rural demands for agricultural goods ;

(d) the details of remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation ; and

(e) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent report of a study group of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry about economic impact of drought in the country and if so, the views of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) A recent paper by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has stated that the drought will have adverse effect on agricultural income and rural demands for agricultural goods. It has also stated that unless urgent remedial steps are taken, it is feared that 25 per cent of the country's small farmers and two-thirds of landless labourers could go below the poverty line.

Due to widespread drought conditions prevailing in many States as well as floods in some States, agricultural production is expected to decline this year. Firm estimates of production of Kharif crops are not yet due from the State Governments and sowings of Rabi crops are in progress. It is too early to assess the precise impact of drought. However, in order to reduce the likely loss, a vigorous rabi production strategy is being implemented during 1987-88. The supply of various inputs like seeds and fertilisers is being tied up. Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers by way of agricultural input subsidy limited to Rs. 200 per hectare for the crop area damage has also been provided.

### Production of Kharif crops

306. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent rains in some parts of the drought affected States are likely to improve the prospects of Kharif crops ;

(b) if so, to what extent they have proved useful ;

(c) whether drinking water and food supply was augmented due to these late rains ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the Kharif crop has been affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recent rains received in the second fortnight of October, 1987 proved useful in reducing moisture stress to the long duration/late planted kharif crops. They have also been useful in field preparation and sowings of rabi crops.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With the recent rains, the standing crops have been benefitted. However, it is too early to arrive at the actual effect of these late rains.

### Fodder banks

307. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been finalised for the establishment of fodder banks by the ICAR ;

(b) if so, the cost involved under the scheme ; and

(c) whether the proposal has received favour of fodder surplus States where the fodder banks would be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Import of pulses by NAFED

308. SHRI V. SHOBHANADREESWARA-RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has sought permission to import pulses to overcome shortage of production of pulses due to drought ;

(b) if so, the quantum of various pulses proposed to be imported ;

(c) the likely time by which the pulses will reach the country ; and

(d) whether Government propose to announce a remunerative prices for pulses to encourage more production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has been advised to import about one lakh tonnes of pulses as a measure to meet the shortfall in availability of pulses arising out of the drought in the country.

(b) and (c) NAFED has finalised contracts for import of around 20,000 MTs of pulses consisting of Urad, lentils and Dunpeas. The first consignment of 2,000 MTs. of pulses is expected to arrive by mid November, 1987.

(d) It is the declared policy of the Government to fix and announce remunerative minimum support prices for various major agricultural commodities including pulses as a measure to encourage more production. Accordingly, procurement/minimum support prices of identified agricultural commodities are notified regularly. Prices of Kharif pulses for 1987-88 marketing season have already been announced.

**FAO aid for oilseeds**

309. DR. V. VENKATESH :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL :  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR  
TANTI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have entered into any agreement with the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organisation about preparatory assistance for oilseeds production ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement ; and

(c) whether the assistance would be adequate to meet the demand of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A project Document entitled 'Preparatory Assistance for Oilseeds production' was signed between the Government of India and the FAO on 3-9-87 under which the FAO has agreed to provide an assistance in the form of consultancy. The objective of the assistance is to seek expertise for the purpose of developing large scale project proposals for developing oilseed production in the country.

(c) FAO assistance is preliminary in nature for exploring the possibility of larger project assistance in the field of oilseeds development.

**International meet on cooperatives**

310. DR. V. VENKATESH :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL :  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR  
TANTI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the regional council of International Cooperative

Alliance was held in Delhi in September, 1987.

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting ; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) is an international association of cooperative movements of various countries with headquarters in Geneva (Switzerland). Eight national level co-operative organisations of the Indian Cooperative Movement are the members of the ICA. The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) is the coordinating body of the member organisations from India. One of the three regional offices of the ICA is for the Asian Region ; and it is located in New Delhi. A regional Council to advice the ICA Regional Office has been constituted by the ICA. The member countries associated with the Regional Office and the Regional Council are Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

2. The last meeting, 29th in the series, of the Regional Council was held in New Delhi on 8th and 9th September, 1987, at the invitation of the National Cooperative Union of India, the host organisation. The meeting had the following agenda for consideration :—

1. Election of the Chairman.
2. Confirmation of the Minutes of the 28th Meeting.
3. Matters arising out of the Minutes.
4. Letters and Reports from non-attending members.
5. Report by Regional Councillors on "Recent Changes, Trends and Developments in their Cooperative Movements".

6. Report on the activities of the Specialised Sub-Committees.

7. Report on Regional Office Activities 1986-87.

8. Report on IDACA Activities.

9. Regional Development Fund and Members' Contributions.

10. Cooperative Data Bank.

11. Change of Nomenclature of the Regional Office.

12. "Hall of Honour".

13. Relations with International Organisations.

14. Venue and Date of the next Meeting.

3. ICA is a non-governmental organisation and the Government has no representation either in its membership or on the Regional Council. As such, the Government is not invited to participate in the deliberations of the business sessions of the Regional Council.

4. The minutes of the meeting containing the decisions taken are sent to the member organisations and not to the Government. The follow up action thereon is to be initiated and taken by the ICA Regional Office and the member organisations.

#### T.V. Serial "RAMAYANA"

311. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :  
SHRI PRATAP RAO  
B. BHOSALE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of episodes in TV serial Ramayana ;

(b) the number of episodes of Ramayana telecast so far ;

(c) the present duration of telecast of this serial ; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the duration of this serial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):  
(a) 52

(b) 39th episode was telecast on 1-11-1987.

(c) Each episode is telecast in a 25 minutes slot.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Telecast of TV Serial 'Mahabhartar'

312. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any serial 'Mahabhartar' has been produced ; and

(b) if so, when it will be telecast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Prospects of Rabi crops

313. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the late rains in many States have improved rabi prospects ;

(b) If so, to what extent the delayed rains have improved the Kharif prospects ;

(c) the measures taken to derive the maximum benefits from the late rains to improve the prospects of rabi crop ; and

(d) the assistance provided to the farmers affected by the Kharif crop failure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The late rains have benefitted the late sown crops and brightened the prospects of Kharif crop outputs in many parts of the country. However, it is too early to arrive at the actual effect of these late rains.

(c) A rabi crop production strategy is being implemented to derive maximum benefit from these late rains, which *inter-alia* includes augmenting supply of inputs like seeds & fertilisers, and effective use of available water in the reservoirs.

(d) Under the relief measures, assistance is provided to the small and marginal farmers, whose crops have been damaged to the extent of 50 percent or more, in the form of agricultural input subsidy limited to Rs. 200.00 per hectare for the crop area damaged.

#### Drought in Gujarat

314. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI AMARSINGH  
RATHWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of taluqas in Saurashtra (Gujarat) severely affected by drought during the current year;

(b) whether any central team visited those Taluqas;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the team;

(d) the details of assistance being given to Gujarat State to face the situation; and

(e) the provision made to provide drinking water available in chronically drought affected districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The State Government reported that all talukas of Districts in Saurashtra were affected by drought. The Central Team visited some of these talukas.

(c) and (d) Based on the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief (HLCR) thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 64.78 crore has been approved for drought relief in Gujarat. In addition, Rs. 12.00 lakh for increasing vegetable production and Rs. 15.00 crore for completion of irrigation projects have also been approved under drought relief programmes.

(e) A provision of Rs. 12.66 crores has been made for drinking water in the ceiling of expenditure.

#### Implementation of employment programmes in Gujarat

315. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL ;  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA ;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the various rural development programmes sponsored by Union Government which are being implemented in Gujarat, particularly in drought affected areas to provide jobs to the landless labourers and small farmers;

(b) the amount earmarked for the purpose during the current year; and

(c) the quantum of foodgrains released under the "Food for Work" programme to Gujarat during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are the two main employment generation programmes sponsored by the Union Government and being implemented in all the States including the State of Gujarat. These are the regular employment programmes for the unskilled rural poor and are not related to drought as such. Employment needs in rural areas of Gujarat arising out of drought are being met by special programme of works for meeting the cost of which the Union Government have sanctioned an advance plan assistance.

Under the NREP/RLEGP, it is laid down that the expenditure on the non-wage component must not exceed 50% of the total. Part of the wages to the labourers is paid in the shape of foodgrains which are highly subsidized by the Union Government. It is also laid down that preference should be given to landless labourers in employment under the NREP/RLEGP works.

(b) and (c) Funds allocated and foodgrains released to Gujarat under these programmes during the current year are as under ;

Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Foodgrains released (MTs)
NREP 841.00 (Central Share)	40816
RLEGP 1577.00	40816

#### Paucity of funds for relief work in Karnataka

316. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that lack of funds has further affected the drought hit districts of Karnataka;

(b) whether village panchayats have stopped to developmental works due to paucity of funds & at several places tanks have dried up and the level of underground water has fallen below 300 feet rendering a number of tubewells useless; and

(c) if so, the action contemplated by Union Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Central Government has not received any report to this effect.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Purchase of Westland Helicopters

317. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided in principle not to purchase Westland Helicopters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Westland Helicopters already purchased with their cost; and

(d) the maximum time per day for which a Westland Helicopter can be flown and the actual average time per day for which these have actually been flown so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pawn Hans Limited had entered into an agreement with M/s. Westland Helicopters of UK for purchase of 21 Westland W-30 helicopters at a total cost of £70 million. Of these, 15 Westland helicopters have already been received so far and the remaining 6 will be acquired by February, 1988.

(d) Hours flown depend on the nature of operations, the terrain, availability of crew and their flight and duty time limitations etc. Pawan Hans Westlands are on lease with Oil Companies/States Governments. These helicopters have flown as much as 7-8 hours, depending on the lessee's requirements.

#### ICAR Report on drought

318. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has prepared a macro-level analytical report for increasing production of foodgrains and fodder during the Rabi season to compensate for Kharif losses due to the current drought;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) in what way this report has been utilised and the results achieved thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The report includes :

- (i) Strategy for realisation of optimum yields under situations of sufficient water supply, limited water supply and under rainfed conditions;
- (ii) Package of practices for wheat under various situations of water supply;
- (iii) Contingent plans with potential alternatives in rabi rice growing regions;
- (iv) Production technology for increasing the yields of rabi/summer maize, pulses and oilseeds and sorghum in Rabi season;
- (v) Strategy for increasing the area and production of cultivated fodders, proper use of crop residues as fodders, etc.

(c) The repot has been brought to the attention of (i) Vice Chancellors of Agricultural Universities, (ii) Agricultural Production Commissioners and (iii) Directors of Agriculture of various States and Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India who are concerned with the implementation of the Strategies suggested.

Since the rabi season has just commenced, efforts are being made to implement the suggested technology for achieving the targetted production during this season.

Functioning of fertilizer units

319. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleaced to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer producing units that are functioning in the country in public sector and in private sector;

(b) the production capacity of each unit;

(c) whether it is a fact that a huge stock of fertilizers has accumulated with the manufacturers and due to that the production has been affected;

(d) what is the Government import policy in regard to fertillzers for the year 1987-88 and the quantity of fertilizers imported during the year so far;

(e) whether it is fact that imported fertilizers have also been accumulated with the Government; and

(f) whether Government propose to review its policy in regard to import of fertilizers during the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The number of major nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer producing units is given below :—

(i) Public Sector	23
(ii) Cooperative Sector	4
(ili) Private Sector	11
Total	38

(b) The production capacity of the units is given in the Statement given below.

(c) Yes, Sir, The level of stocks this year has been much higher than that of last year. This, alongwith other factors like power shortage, equipment problems and raw material shortages has affected the production during the first half of the current year.

(d) On the basis of demand assessment and the indigenous production, it was not considered necessary to import any nitro-

genous and phosphatic fertilizers during the year 1987-88. However, on account of certain inescapable trade obligations, it was decided to import some quantities of Urea and DAP during the year 1987-88. 1.30 lakh tonnes of Urea on account of spill-over from the year 1986-87 including 0.21 lakh tonnes of gift material have been imported upto the end of September, 1987. Requirements of Muriate of Potash (MOP), which is not available indigenously are met entirely through imports. 5.47 lakh tonnes of MOP were imported till end of September, 1987.

(e) Due to excessive availability of fertilizers, imported Urea and DAP were not released for sale during Kharif-1987. Imported DAP has now been allocated to meet the gap between demand and availability for rabi-1987-88. Since imported fertilizers act as residual supply, there has been accumulation of some stock of imported Urea.

(f) The import of fertilizers is reviewed regularly. Import policy/plan for the year 1988-89 is likely to be considered during January-February, 1988.

### Statement

#### Plant-wise Annual Capacity as on 30.9.87 in terms of Nutrients

Name of the company/plant		(000 MT)	
		Nitrogen	Phosphate
<b>I. Public Sector</b>			
F C I :	1. Sindri Modn.	219	—
	2. Gorakhpur	137	—
	3. Ramagundam	228	—
	4. Talcher	228	—
N F L :	5. Nangal-I	80	—
	6. Nangal-II	152	—
	7. Bhatinda	235	—
	8. Panipat	235	—
H F C :	9. Namrup-I	45	—
	10. Namrup-II	152	—
	11. Durgapur	152	—
	12. Barauni	152	—
F A C T :	13. Udyogamandal	78	37.0
	14. Cochin-I	152	—
	15. Cochin-II	81	112.0
R C F	16. Trombay	90	45.0
	17. Trombay-IV	75	75.0
	18. Trombay-V	152	—
	19. Thal	683	—

1	2	3	4
MFL	: 20. Madras	176	112.0
SAIL	: 26. Rourkela	120	—
N L C	: 22. Neyveli	70	—
P P L	: 23. Paradeep	130	331.0

II. Cooperative Sector

	Nitrogen	Phosphate
I F F C O ; 1. Kalol	182	—
2. Kandla	120	—
3. Phulpur	228	—
K R I B H C O : 4. Hazira	668	—

III. Private Sector

G S F C	: 1. Baroda	326	50
C F L	: 2. Vizag	84	104
S F C	: 3. Kota	152	—
I E L	: 4. Kanpur	310	—
Z A C	: 5. Goa	198	111
S P I C	: 6. Tuticorin	312	143
M C F	: 7. Mangalore	181	50
G N F C	: 8. Bharuch	273	—
T A C	: 9. Tuticorin Alkali	16	—
H L L	: 10. Haldia	29	73
P N F C	: 11. Nangal	16	—

Development of fruit and vegetables cultivation in Orissa

320. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the area under fruits and vegetables cultivations;

(b) if so, the assistance given to

different States during the last three years for that propose;

(c) the acreage of land which has been brought under fruits and vegetables cultivation in Orissa during the last three years;

(d) the details of the steps taken for the development of horticulture during these years in Orissa under different centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Various steps such as production and distribution of quality planning materials, laying out of demonstration plots on improved agro-techniques, supply of vegetable minikits etc. have been taken up for increasing area under fruits and vegetables. Government of India have released an amount of Rs.61.06 lakhs, 101.46 lakhs and 98.61 lakhs during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, respectively in this regard.

(c) there is no official estimate of area of fruits and vegetables for different States. However, as per the rough estimate the area under these crops in Orissa for 1985-86 and 1986-87 were 7,86,590 ha. and 8,02,278 ha., respectively.

(d) Various steps such as adoption of plant protection measures, scientific management practices by laying out demonstration plots, *insitu* vegetative propagation techniques viz. budding and grafting; expansion of area by fresh planting and maintenance of old plantations under centrally sponsored scheme or package programme on cashewnut development have been taken up in Orissa.

#### Grounding of Indian Airlines Planes

321. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL ; Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of September, 1987, 30 Indian Airlines planes were grounded out of which two had developed serious defects;

(b) if so, the datewise details of such groundings and the fuel loss;

(c) whether a high powered technical enquiry has conducted an enquiry to find out the reasons for such abnormally high rate of groundings; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Amendment to the Delhi Rent Control Act

322. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Landlords under the Delhi Rent Control Act cannot get the tenants evicted easily;

(b) whether the existing Act tilts in favour of tenants; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the existing law to ensure periodic increase in rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government is proposing to amend the Act with a view to strike a balance between the interest of the landlord and tenants.

#### Loss of food production due to drought and floods

323. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to drought and floods foodgrains production will be less by 2 crores tonnes;

(b) if so, how the loss in foodgrains production is proposed to be met;

(c) what impact it will have on agricultural and industrial economy of the country; and

(d) whether imports are contemplated?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) to (c) Due to widespread drought conditions prevailing in many States as well as floods in some States during the Kharif season, production of foodgrains in 1987-88 is likely to be affected. Firm estimates of Kharif production are not yet due from the States. Sowings of rabi crops are still in progress and as such, it is too early to quantify the likely order of production for 1987-88.

(d) The food situation in the country is constantly under review and the Government keeps open the option to resort to imports as and when considered necessary.

#### EPF arrears against jute mills

**324. SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-payment of the employees share of Provident Fund contributions after deducting the amount from the wages of the workers, is an offence of misappropriation of fund and breach of trust under the Indian Penal Code and liable to prosecution;

(b) if so, the number of jute mills prosecuted so far; and

(c) if no action has been taken against defaulting jute mills, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details in this regard are being ascertained and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

#### Casualties in coal mines

**325. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on an average 200 coal miners die every year and since 1980 about 1300 people have died in mine accidents;

(b) if so, the details of mine owners who have been prosecuted for this, with details of punishments awarded to them; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government for minimising such accidents ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) On an average 188 persons lost their lives annually from the year 1980 to 1986 in accidents which occurred in coal mines. The total number of persons killed in these accidents was 1314.

(b) The details are furnished in the Statement given below.

(c) Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. These provisions are required to be complied with by the mine managements. The Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad and his officers inspect mines periodically in order to enforce the statutory provisions in respect of mines safety. The Director General of Mines Safety also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the mine managements from time to time for adopting safety measures. A standing committee on safety in coal mines headed by the Union Energy Minister reviews from time to time the status of safety in coal mines.

## Statement

Year	Owner (Com- pany)	No. of prose- cutions	No. of persons prose- cuted	Cases pen- ding	No. of persons acquit- ted	No. of persons punis- hed	Nature of punish- ment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980	ECL	3	10	1	4	—	—	—
	BCCL	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
	WCL	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
	SCCL	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1981	ECL	5	26	1	20	—	—	In one case involving 8 persons. Appeal filed in High Court.
	BCCL	1	2	—	—	2	Both con- victed & sentenced 2 years R.I.	—
	WCL	3	9	2	1	—	—	—
	NLC	1	3	—	—	—	—	Case with- drawn.
	SCCL	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
1982	ECL	3	12	2	4	—	—	—
	WCL	2	6	2	—	—	—	—
	SCCL	1	9	1	—	—	—	—
1983	ECL	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
	WCL	5	23	5	—	—	—	—
	CCL	5	18	1	1	2	Both were jailed & fined.	(1) one case with- drawn. (2) 4 persons released on bond.
1984	ECL	3	12	2	5	—	—	—
	WCL	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
	BCCL	1	4	1	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CCL	2	11	2	—	—	—	—
	SCCL	2	8	2	—	—	—	—
1985	ECL	2	12	1	7	—	—	—
	BCCL	2	8	2	—	—	—	—
	CCL	4	14	3	—	—	—	One case withdrawn.
	NLC	1	5	—	5	—	—	Appeal filed in High court.
	SCCL	3	12	3	—	—	—	—
1986	ECL	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
	CCL	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
	BCCL	1	4	—	—	—	—	Case withdrawn.
	SCCL	3	13	3	—	—	—	—

**T.V. focus on advertisements while covering sports events**

326. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Voice a consumer protection organisation has called upon Doordarshan to ensure that no advertisements pertaining to tobacco or alcoholic drinks are allowed to enter TV camera frames while covering sporting events; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): No, Sir. However, a news item to this effect which appeared in the Press has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise. However, as a matter of general guideline, Doordarshan staff have been instructed to avoid focussing camera on hoardings displaying

alcoholic drinks etc. However, this is not always possible in telecast of international and other important events, for the reason that the hoardings are placed at vantage positions where camera has necessarily to focus to capture a particular scene of action. As per the Code for Commercial Advertisement for Doordarshan, advertisements promoting use of tobacco and alcohol are not allowed.

**Wage board for working journalists and non-journalists**

327. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board for Journalists and Non-Journalists has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Wage Board has been granted extension of time for submission of its report; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is expected to submit the report ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Wage Board submitted its first interim report on interim relief on 30.4.86 and, thereafter, issued the questionnaire in July, 1986 for replies by 15.10.86. In the beginning, the response was poor and the newspaper establishments including the All India Organisations of Employers and Employees sought extension in time for submitting the replies. The Board had to conduct oral hearings. The Board has to undertake examination of documents submitted by the parties and other submissions made at the time of oral hearings. The term of the Wage Board has been extended upto 31.3.88.

#### **Modernisation of Cochin Airport**

328. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a committee under National Airport Authority visited Cochin to study the possibility of modernisation of the present Airport at Cochin or for setting up of a new Airport; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Loss of plantation and cash crops in Kerala due to drought**

329. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss for the plantation and cash crops, separately in Kerala during the current drought; and

(b) the steps taken to help rubber, cardamom and coconut growers in the State ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The value of loss of production in various crops in Kerala due to drought as reported by the State Government is given below :

		(Rs. in crores)
	Crop	Value of Loss
1.	Paddy	125.17
2.	Pulses	1.81
3.	Banana	72.59
4.	Tapioca	23.19
5.	Ginger	87.17
6.	Vegetables	47.38
7.	Sugarcane	1.50
8.	Groundnut	8.47
9.	Coconut	266.53
10.	Arecanut	32.11
11.	Cocoa	6.30

1	2	3
12.	Pepper	47.18
13.	Cardamom	17.70
14.	Coffee	15.14
15.	Rubber	8.75

(b) On the basis of the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.52 crore has been approved for agriculture input subsidy in the wake of drought. It is for the State Government to allocate this assistance among the growers of different crops.

**Loss of cash crops in Kerala due to drought**

330. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Kerala have sent a report on the crop losses in respect of cereals and cash crops like coconut, arecanut, pepper and rubber in Kerala as a result of severe drought this year;

(b) whether Union Government have also estimated these losses separately; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to provide any special assistance to Kerala State to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Kerala seeking Central assistance for drought relief measures, the State Government has reported on the crop loss due to drought conditions.

(b) and (c) A Central team which

visited Kerala also found that these crops suffered loss due to drought. On the basis of the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 29.28 crores has been approved for drought relief in Kerala. This includes Rs. 4.52 crores for agriculture/horticulture input subsidy. In addition to this, Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been approved for increasing vegetable production in Kerala under drought relief programmes.

**Construction of Karippur Airport, Calicut**

331. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of Karippur airport near Calicut is nearing completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the length of the runway, the type of aircrafts which can land at the airport and other landing facilities at the airport; and

(d) when the airport is expected to be opened for traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The progress of works at the end of September, 1987, is as under :

**Percentage of works completed**

1.	Terminal Building	82%
2.	Runway and Associated Pavements	70%

1	2	3
3.	Technical Block and Control Tower	82%
4.	Transmitting Station	50%
5.	VOR Building	96%
6.	Operational Wall	100%
7.	Power House	100%
8.	Residential Quarters	100%
9.	Internal Roads and Car Park	25%

(c) The runway length is 6,000 feet which is suitable for operating Boeing-737 aircraft. The details of the landing

facilities proposed at the airport are as under :

Facility	Expected date of positioning
(i) Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR)	December, 1987
(ii) Non-Directional Beacon (NDB)	December, 1987
(iii) Night Landing Facilities (viz. Runway lighting, Approach lighting, Precision Approach Path Indicator etc.)	April, 1988

(d) April, 1988.

#### Adverse effect of drought on Kharif

332. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage caused to the kharif crops by unprecedented drought, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the rabi crops are not severely damaged; and

(c) the plans to save the crops from such droughts in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement showing the cropped area affected during Kharif 1987 due to drought, statewide is given below.

(b) A detailed strategy for increasing production of rabi crops is being implemented.

(c) Apart from the efforts being made through on going Research and Development Programmes, a Centrally Sponsored National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture is being implemented with the primary objective to obtain stable production in inadequate rainfall areas.

## Statement

Loss of crops due to drought in the monsoon period of 1987

S. No.	Name of the State	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.00
2.	Gujarat	71.00
3.	Haryana	13.97
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4.21
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.70
6.	Kerala	9.82
7.	Karnataka	37.80
8.	Maharashtra	17.28
9.	Madhya Pradesh	17.80
10.	Nagaland	0.68
11.	Orissa	23.77
12.	Rajasthan	108.53
13.	Punjab	4.96*
14.	Tamil Nadu	3.01
15.	Uttar Pradesh	102.28
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.16
17.	Chandigarh	0.02
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.22
19.	Delhi	0.86
20.	Daman & Diu	0.02
21.	Pondicherry	0.11
Total		454.20

\*Area unsown/

**Subsidy scheme for wheat seed**

333. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide a special subsidy to States for making available wheat seeds for rabi sowing ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The States of Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir approached this Ministry for making special arrangements for supply of wheat seeds for sowing during Rabi 1987-88 season. This Ministry have made special arrangements to supply 3 lakh quintals wheat seeds to Bihar and 1 lakh quintals to Jammu and Kashmir. National Seeds Corporation has been entrusted to make available uncertified wheat seed to these States after procuring from Food Corporation of India godowns and after duly testing it for germination and for disease incidence.

For this, the Government of India is providing subsidy @ Rs. 103.74 per quintal and the total subsidy on this account will be of the order of Rs. 4.15 crores.

**Under utilisation of Helicopters**

334. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of helicopters acquired by the Helicopter Corporation of India are unutilised or under-utilised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how these are proposed to be utilised fully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) On a standard norm of 80% serviceability, Pawan Hans should have deployed 28 helicopters of the 35 received so far. The number of helicopters already deployed and those expected to be deployed very shortly is 27.

(c) After meeting the requirement of the Oil Sector and the State Governments, surplus helicopter capacity is proposed to be deployed for charters and for connecting places of tourist and pilgrim interest.

**Training in tourism and travel industry**

335. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have augmented training facilities for staff working in tourist industry to meet the requirements of tourists expected to visit various parts of India by 1990 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide an increased number of trained personnel for the fast expanding tourism and travel industry ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to encourage private vocational institutions to train personnel for tourism and travel industry ; and

(d) if so, the criteria fixed for recognition of private vocational institutions for employment purposes of persons trained by them in tourism and travel industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are already 12 Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition conducting diploma course and 12 Foodcraft Institutes which conduct on year course. More of such Institutes are being opened. In addition,

Government have set up the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management with the objective to organise executive development programmes and workshops, organising inservice training courses for personnel employed in different segments of tourism and travel industry. Some Indian Universities also impart training in fields related to tourism management.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of seeds

336. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country faces a shortage of seeds of some varieties of oilseeds and pulses ;

(b) the States which may be affected thereby ;

(c) the reasons of shortages of the seeds ; and

(d) the instructions/directions given by the Union Government to State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The shortage of seeds of pulses and oilseeds is mainly in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Haryana.

(c) The main reasons for shortages of seeds of oilseeds and pulses are shortage of breeder seed of popular and promising varieties, varietal problem, high seed rate and low multiplication ratio and high unprecedented demand due to drought conditions in most of the States during Kharif season.

(d) The States as well as seed producing agencies have been advised to take up off season seed multiplication of

various crops of pulses and oilseeds. The National Oilseeds Development Project and Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes of pulses development are in operation to increase production of seeds of oilseeds and pulses. The cost of breeder seed production of oilseeds and pulses is reimbursed to Indian Council of Agricultural Research by Government of India.

#### Verification of membership of Central Trade Union Organisations

337. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to verify the membership of the Central Trade Union Organisation ;

(b) whether the earlier verification was done on 31 December, 1980; and

(c) if so, the present position of the membership of Central Trade Union Organisations as on 30 June, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The last general verification of membership of Central Trade Union Organisations was conducted with 31.12.1980 as the date of reckoning and the results were published on 30.8.1984. No verification of the membership of the Central Trade Union Organisations has been conducted with 30.6.1987 as the date of reckoning.

#### Registered agencies of DDA

338. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of registered agencies of DDA in DDA colonies ;

(b) whether Delhi Development Authority has made any arrangement to ensure that each allottee of DDA flat has enrolled himself as a member of the registered agency of the area ; and

(c) whether any cases of defaulters have been detected in any of the colonies and if so, the action taken against them in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) The total number of registered Agencies is 123.

(b) and (c) According to the Clauses No. 12 & 13 of Chapter II of DDA (Management & Disposal) of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968 each and every allottee or hirer of DDA flat has to enrol himself as a member of the Registered Agency of the area.

However, in order to avoid harrassment to the allottee at the time of taking over possession an undertaking to become member of the agency is being obtained from him by DDA.

Allottees have been reminded by way of Press Advertisement to get together and form as agency which is obligatory upon them as per regulations.

*[Translation]*

#### **Support price for Agricultural Produce**

**339. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some labour and farmer organisations have demanded an increase

in the support price of agricultural produce such as paddy, wheat, sugarcane and if so, the support price of each produce fixed by Government at present and the details of recommendations made by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices ; and

(b) the time by which the new support price will be introduced and whether Government consider this support price remunerative for farmers and producers ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) There have been a few demands for fixing procurement/minimum support price of some agricultural commodities at higher levels. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research does not recommend procurement/support prices for agricultural commodities. The table below gives the procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural commodities recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP) and those fixed by the Government for 1987-88 marketing season.

#### **Procurement/Minimum Support Prices**

(Rs. per quintal)

		Recommended by CACP	Announced by the Government
Paddy (Common)	—	150	150
Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi		135	135
Tur (Arhar) Urad and Moong		325	325
Groundnut-in-shell	—	390	390
Soyabean (Yellow)		290	300
Soyabean (Black)	—	255	260
Sunflowerseed	—	390	390
Tobacco V.F.C. Black Soil F 2	—	1125	1125
Light Soil L-2	—	1220	1220

1		2	3
Jute	W-5 —	240	240
Wheat	—	165	166
Barley	—	132	135
Gram	—	275	380
Rapeseed & Mustard	—	408	415
Safflower			
Cotton			
Safflower		400	415
Cotton F.414/H-777		440	440
H-4		550	550
Sugarcane**		19.50*	18.00

\*\*—These prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 percent with a proportionate premium for every 0.1 percent increase above that level.

\*—Linked to basic recovery of 9.5 percent. For a basic recovery of 8.5 percent it would come to about Rs. 17.50.

(b) The procurement/minimum support prices fixed by the Government are valid for the marketing season of the concerned crop. The prorurement/minimum support prices fixed by the Government for major agricultural commodities are remunerative.

Development of tourist places in Bihar

340. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the tourist places in Bihar for the development of which Union Government have taken action since January 1, 1984 till date and the details of the expenditure incurred thereon, place-wise/year-wise;

(b) the number of tourist places proposed to be developed during 1987 and the number of the tourist places, out of them, developed fully and the details of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred thereon ;

(c) whether Government propose to develop tourist places in north Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details of the expenditure to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Since January, 1984, the Central Ministry of Tourism has provided the following financial assistance to the Government of Bihar :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Reimbursement of enhanced cost of land acquisition at Bodhgaya (1983-84)
- 8.35
2. Development of Gautam Van at Bodhgaya 1984-85)
- 3.00

1	2	3	4
3. Vaishali Mahotsava (1984-85)		0.38	
4. Forest Lodge at Betla (1984-85)		10.00	
5. Cafeteria at Rajgir (1984-85)		2.50	15.88
6. Kala Chakra Festival at Bodhgaya (1985-86)		4.00	
7. Cafeteria at Maner Shareef (1985-86)		3.00	7.00
8. Development of Gautam Van at Bodhgaya (1986-87)		15.00	
9. Forest Lodge at Betla (1986-87)		4.00	19.00
10. Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda (1987-88)		5.00	
11. Tourist Bungalow at Gopalganj (1987-88)		5.00	
12. Wayside facilities at Jahanabad (1987-88)		2.00	12.00
Total			62.23

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not undertake development of tourist places but provides financial assistance to State Governments for creation of tourist facilities. So far during 1987, the following financial assistance has been provided to the Government of Bihar :

Name of the Project	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount released
1. Development of Gautam Van at Bodhgaya	15.00
2. Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda	5.00
3. Tourist Bungalow at Gopalganj	5.00
4. Wayside facilities at Jahanabad	2.00

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of the proposals received from State Governments. Financial assistance to tourism projects in North Bihar will be considered subject to merits of the proposal *inter-se*, priorities and availability of funds.

#### Drought and flood situation in U.P. and Bihar

341. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :  
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Union Government during the current year in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to provide relief from serious flood and drought conditions;

(b) the number of persons who have been given or are proposed to be given loans and financial assistance in these states for construction of houses;

(c) whether Government have formulated a long-term policy to deal with drought and flood situation and if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons for delay in formulating such a policy; and

(d) the rivers on which embankments are proposed to be constructed in Bihar for protection from floods, the contribution proposed to be made by Union Government thereon and the time by which this work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In response to the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Bihar seeking Central assistance in the wake of flood, a Central Team visited the State from 16th to 18th September, 1987 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 86.38 crores (in addition to Rs. 0.15 crores for increasing vegetable production) have been released to the State Government. No request/Memorandum seeking Central assistance in the wake of drought has been received from the State Government of Bihar

The Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance in the wake of drought. On the basis of the report of the Central Team which visited the State from 29th August to 3rd September, 1987 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 141.53 crores (in addition Rs. 14.00 crores for completion of identified irrigation projects and Rs. 0.21 crores for increasing vegetable production) have been released to the State Government. The State Government has submitted a memorandum on 8-9-1987 seeking Central assistance in the wake of flood. A Central Team visited the State from 27th to 29th October, 1987 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation. The Central assistance will be provided on the basis of the report of the Central Team and

recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief.

(b) Out of the total ceilings of expenditure approved to the Government of Bihar for flood relief, a sum of Rs. 556.00 lakhs has been approved under the head of House Building Grant for providing assistance for repair/reconstruction of damaged house. In respect of Uttar Pradesh the assistance will be provided after the consideration of the report of the Central Team.

(c) and (d) The State Government take the necessary steps to combat the situation arising out of the flood and drought conditions as per established procedure. The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing Central assistance to tackle the situation effectively. Out of the total ceilings of expenditure approved for flood relief to the State Government Rs. 20.00 crores have been approved for repairs to embankments and canals.

[English]

#### Fodder Cultivation

342. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme to provide more fodder has been launched in view of the drought;

(b) whether these involve use of bagasse and molasses for cattle; and

(c) whether rice and wheat is also being moved from irrigated lands to drought affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir, A new scheme for fodder cultivation by small and marginal farmers; and agricultural labourers has been sanctioned for implementation in seven drought affected States.

(b) Although the above scheme does not involve use of bagasse and molasses, use of these materials is being made on a large scale as drought feed. 10% of the total production of molasses is now reserved for livestock feeding and Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals have made special inter-State allocation of molasses for feeding livestock.

(c) FCI is releasing damaged wheat and rice for livestock feeding in drought affected areas.

#### **Drought in Himachal Pradesh**

343. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have submitted a memorandum to Union Government demanding relief assistance to the tune of Rs. 204 crores for the damage caused to the crops by the recent drought;

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government to meet the demand of the State Government including the recommendations of the central team; and

(c) the time by which the State will be given the full amount of financial assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has sought through two memoranda Central assistance of Rs. 274.63 crores for drought relief measures including the assistance sought in the wake of damage to crops.

(b) A central team visited Himachal Pradesh between 11th and 15th September, 1987. Based on the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. Rs. 18.114 crores has been approved for drought relief in Himachal Pradesh. This includes Rs. 1.91 crores for agriculture/horticulture input subsidy. In

addition to this, Rs. 9.00 lakh for increasing vegetable production and Rs. 55.00 lakh for completion of irrigation projects have been approved under drought relief programmes.

(c) Central assistance is released on the basis of expenditure incurred by the State and reported to the Centre. On the State incurring expenditure according to the ceiling approved, full assistance would be available to the State.

#### **Provision of drinking water in drought affected areas**

344. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special stress has been laid on the provision of drinking water in drought affected States during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the exact amount allocated for this purpose to Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, J&K and Delhi during the current financial year;

(c) whether any extra amount would be allocated to these States during the remaining years of Seventh Five Year Plan for completion of various drinking water supply schemes and the augmentation of the existing schemes which have become inadequate in view of increase in population or the reduction in quantity of water/lowering of water level so as to eliminate the effect of drought; and

(d) whether extra funds would also be provided for under-taking under-ground drilling for tubewells in such areas where the water levels has gone down and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact amount released as adhoc assistance as ways and means advance to combat scarcity of drinking water due to current drought and purchase

of rigs and other equipments is given in the following table :—

(Rs. in crore)

State	Ad-hoc assistance for drought	Amount for purchase of rigs and other equipments
1. Himachal Pradesh	1.5	—
2. Punjab	1.5	0.70
3. Haryana	2.0	0.70
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	0.30
5. Delhi	Nil	Nil

(c) The objective of the Seventh Plan is to provide safe drinking water facilities to the entire rural population in residual problem villages. For this purpose, the funds are provided by State/UT Govts. under State Sector MNP and also by the Central Govt. under the Centrally Sponsored ARWSP in accordance with the approved criteria for allocation of funds. Activities under the Technology Mission on drinking water, NREP, RLEGP, DDP and DPAP are dovetailed to achieve the objective of the Seventh Plan. Grants of assistance for drinking water scarcity due to drought will depend upon whether there is drought in the remaining years of the Seventh Plan.

(d) Supply of drinking water is the responsibility of the States and since the 5th Plan period, this has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) of the State. The underground drilling for the tubewells is being undertaken by the State Govts. as part of this programme and under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and if water level goes down in certain areas of the State, the State

Govts. have to adopt immediate measures for deep drilling or alternate methods. For such measures technical guidance is provided by the Central Government under technology Mission on Drinking Water. Financial assistance is also given by the Central Government under the various approved schemes.

#### Change of LIG/MIG flats

345. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the extremely slow action by the D.D.A. on the requests of allottees of MIG/LIG flats for change in their allotment;

(b) if so, the number of applications received for change of flats under these two categories separately, during the last three years including the current financial year and the number of cases which have been sanctioned and are pending, separately for each year for each category;

(c) whether any steps would be taken for the final disposal of these cases within one year of the receipt of the application; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Only 35 applications for change in MIG category and 13 applications under the LIG category are pending in the D.D.A. Out of 1154 applications received under the MIG category and 489 applications received under the LIG category since 1984-85 as per details given in the Statement below. There does not appear to be any undue delay in dealing with such applications in the DDA. The pending cases are due to non-availability of flats or for the reasons that a special consideration has been sought therein.

## Statement

Year	Number of applications received	Number of applications Approved	Pending
<b>MFG</b>			
1984-85	206	158	1
1985-86	422	104	
1986-87	402	102	17
1987-88	124	12	3
(upto Oct.)	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>35</b>
	-----	-----	-----
<b>LIG.</b>			
1984-85	147	124	Nil
1985-86	148	49	1
1986-87	107	26	9
1987-88	87	3	3
(upto Oct.)	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total :</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>13</b>

35 applications under MIG and 13 applications under LIG are pending because of non-availability of the flats. The remaining applications were rejected/disposed of.

**Shooting of Film by British Film  
Producing company**

346. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance to a British film producing company to shoot a film named 'Deceivers';

(b) whether the script at the film portrays a wrong picture of Hindu culture, religion and mythology glorifies the tradition of Sati; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.  
PANJA) :** Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The script of the film does not contain anything derogatory to the Hindu culture, religion and mythology. There is nothing in the script which glorifies the so-called "tradition" of sati.

**LANDING/TAKE off Facilities at Inter-  
national Airports**

347. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the technical and functional parameters of the facilities required for

landing and take off of different kinds of aircrafts during different wheather conditions in the day and at night;

(b) which of these facilities at present exist in the International Airports of the country, airport-wise, with date of installation;

(c) the different organisations which control the said facilities; and

(d) the system of coordination between these different organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Vayudoot service to link Calcutta

348. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for starting Vayudoot service to link Calcutta with Durgapur, Asansol, Bokaro, Dhanbad and Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Ranchi is already linked with Calcutta by Vayudoot services. Vayudoot has plans to airlink Dhanbad with Calcutta. A trial landing at Dhanbad has already been conducted. The Dhanbad service, when introduced, will also cater to Bokaro.

There are no plans to provide Vayudoot services to Durgapur and Asansol.

#### Operational cost of aircrafts used by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot

349. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be

pleased to state :

(a) the comparative operational cost of various aircrafts being used by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot at present; and

(b) the fuel efficiency per seat km. of each of these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The current total cost of operation of the aircraft used by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot and their fuel efficiency per seat km are as under :-

INDIAN AIRLINES	Cost per Hr. Litre per seat KM.
Airbus-A 300	Rs. 1,21,169/- 0.0536
Boeing-737/200	Rs. 50,887/- 0.0514
Turbo-prop	Rs. 17,123/- 0.0709
VAYUDOOT	
HS-748	Rs. 10,088/- 0.066
F-27	Rs. 9,663/- 0.069
DO-228	Rs. 7,000/- 0.061

#### Delay due to snags in Aircrafts

350. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3285 on 17 August 1987 regarding delay due to defects in Aircrafts and state :

(a) the number of technical delays for more than one hour duration which occurred because of various snags in aircrafts, snag-wise;

(b) the ratio of time required for preventive maintenance programmes to actual flying time as per the Manufactures, maintenance Programme/manuals in respect of each type of aircrafts being used by Indian Airlines; and

(c) the actual ratio being maintained by Indian Airlines in respect of each type of aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Indian Airlines has no system of maintaining records of technical delays, snagwise. During the period July to September, 1987 there were 230 delays of more than one hour duration as against the total 30,393 take-offs, due to snags occurring in the Radio/Radar Instruments, Landing gear/Brakes/ wheels Flying Control, Pressurisation, Electrical System, Fire Warnings, Ice & Rain protection, Auxiliary Power Unit, Engine thrust reverser system, Engine Oil System, Engine Instrument system and Aircraft Propellers, etc.

(b) and (c) Manufacturers' Maintenance Programme or Manuals do not specify ratio of manpower efforts in terms of man-hours, to be spent for preventive maintenance of each type of aircraft. Indian Airlines, however, carries out maintenance checks on its various types of aircrafts as per the maintenance check cycles, approved by airworthiness authority in India.

ESI facilities to the employees of ITDC Hotels

351. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Organisation of Employees has suggested to streamline the provisions of the E.S.I Act, 1948 for effective and efficient administration of services in the Employees State Insurance Corporation dispensaries and exemption of establishments which have better medical facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that in the hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation the

medical prescription of a specialist of Government hospitals is not recognized and the staff, particularly Class IV employees suffer; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Hotels of ITDC are covered under the ESI Act. The employees of the Hotels drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1600 per month would, therefore, be covered under the Act. Such employees are required to produce medical certificates from their authorised Medical Officers in the ESI dispensaries/Hospital, for grant of leave etc. The question of accepting medical prescription of a specialist of Government Hospitals would, therefore, not arise in their case.

Indo-Mexican agreement on fisheries

352. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations between India and Mexico for the import of fishing trawlers and participation in setting up of fish processing facilities in the country have been completed;

(b) whether any delegation from Mexico has also visited in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the issue that were discussed and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A Mexican delegation visited India in the month of October, 1987 and exchanged points of view for strengthening the bilateral cooperation in the fishery sector and import of resource specific fishing vessels. The delegations visited Delhi, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Cochin and Bombay to explore the possibilities of

collaboration with the Indian entrepreneurs. However, no proposal has been received by the Government in this regard so far.

**Acquisition of land for setting up of  
Radio Station in Pithoragarh**

353. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been acquired for the setting up of radio station in Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, whether work on the construction of the building has since been started; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the construction work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The site identified for the proposed radio station at Pithoragrah has not yet been handed over by the State Government to AIR. The work relating to the construction of the building is expected to start within one year of the handing over of site to AIR.

[Translation]

**Drinking water crisis in U.P.**

354. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the severe drinking water crisis in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the assistance given or proposed to be given in order to combat the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Government is aware of

the drinking water scarcity due to current drought in some parts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) In order to combat the drinking water scarcity, an ad-hoc assistance as ways and means advance of Rs. 7.5 crores for rural areas and Rs. 2.5 crores for urban centres was sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 0.53 crores was also made available to State Government for purchase of rigs and other equipments.

The Government of India has approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 14.07 crores inclusive of ad-hoc assistance mentioned above to tackle the drinking water problems in drought affected areas in 1987-88.

A sum of Rs. 27.5 crores has been released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) so far in this year.

**Closure of Polypack milk unit**

355. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether polypack milk unit which was being run on contract basis by Mother Dairy, has been lying closed for the last several months;

(b) whether Government are aware that price of poly pack milk has been increased considerably by private milk dairy owners after closure of this unit; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase production of milk in Mother Dairy Units to control the prices of milk in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Mother Dairy have reported that packing and marketing of full cream milk which was being done by Mother Dairy on temporary basis from a hired premises has been suspended from 16.7.1987,

There was some increase in the price

of polypack full cream milk marketed by private milk dairy owners; but reports have also been received now that there is a declining trend in prices.

The Steps taken to maintain the supplies of milk and thereby control the prices include (a) liberalisation of procurement prices, (b) augmenting the availability of liquid milk and especially toned milk (c) import of skim milk powder and butter oil and (d) increasing fodder production by offering incentives to small and marginal farmers.

[English]

#### Five Star Hotels

356. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have evolved a policy with respect to the opening of new five star hotels in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether Government are in favour of allowing unlimited number of five star hotels in the country;

(d) if not, the ratio of five star hotels to small and medium hotels; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) According to the Indian Institute of Public Opinion's Report there is shortage of hotel accommodation of the approved category at most of the tourist centres in the country. To encourage private sector to construct hotels including 5-star hotels, Government has extended several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry. These include exemption from the MRTP Act in the matter of both new projects and expansion of existing hotels; income tax holiday to new hotels; higher depreciation allowance; central subsidy for construction of new

hotels in specified backward areas; interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IECI; interest rebate; foreign exchange incentive quota for overseas advertising/ publicity promotional tours, import of provisions, equipment including vehicles (upto two in a year); concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use; priority in the allotment of telephone/taxi connections etc. Besides, some of the State Governments have also accorded hotels/tourism the status of an industry, which entitles hotels to such concessions/incentives as are available to other industries in the respective States.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### Industrial Relations Bill

357. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the draft of the proposed Industrial Relations Bill;

(b) if so, what are its essential features;

(c) the parties, associations, trade unions consulted in the matter; and

(d) when the Bill is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The draft Bill is under finalisation. As for its essential features, these include, *inter alia*, establishment of Industrial Relations Commissions High-Powered Tribunals comprising judicials and non-judicial members both at the Centre and in the States; provision for Collective Bargaining Agent/Council for a unit or for an industry for a specified term; identification and the method of selection of the Collective Bargaining Agent; registration of a Trade Union on the basis of a specified percentage of membership; further restriction on the number of office-bearers from among non-workmen; debarring Ministers from becoming office-bearers of Trade Unions, etc.

(c) Consultations on the various

aspects of the proposed Industrial Relations Bill were held in the Standing Labour Committee, a Tripartite National Forum in which workers and employers representatives sit together with Government. This consultation was held in Sept. 1986. Formal consultations were again held with the representatives of the Central Trade Union organisations in November, 1986.

(d) The Bill will be introduced shortly.

#### **Bogus bomb scare warnings**

358. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bomb scare hoax calls received by various airports in the country during the last three months;

(b) the steps normally taken in such cases;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Eighteen bomb scare hoax calls were received at the airports in India during the period from 28th July, 1987 to 27th October, 1987.

(b) In each such case, the aircraft is thoroughly checked and pre-embarkation

security check is done once again after search of the aircraft is completed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. If the aircraft is on the ground, it should be taken to a remote parking area for search by a Team of experts to rule out the possibility of any explosive. In case the aircraft is in flight, the pilot is asked to land at the nearest airport to enable experts to search it and security agencies to do the necessary security checks.

#### **Reserved posts in D.D.A.**

359. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of executives and Non-executive employees working in the Delhi Development Authority as on 30 April, 1987, cadre-wise and post-wise;

(b) the number of posts (cadre-wise and post-wise) required to be reserved for SC/ST candidates; and

(c) the number of reserved vacancies (cadre-wise and post-wise) actually filled up by SC/ST personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The D.D.A. is following the pattern of the classification of the posts in the Government of India, according to which the posts are classified into Group A, B, C and D.

The details of such posts and the representation of SC/ST therein is given in the Statement below.

#### **Statement CATEGORY 'A'**

Sl. No.	Category of post	No. of employees as on 30.4.87	No. of posts required to be reserved	No. of reserved vacancy actual filled up.
1	2	3	4	5

#### **Ministrial**

1. Vice-Chairman

1

Nil

Nil

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Commissioner	3	Nil	Nil
3.	PS to Chairman	1	"	"
4.	C.V.O.	1	"	"
5.	Addl. Commr. (Lands)	1	"	"
6.	Dir./G.M.-ISBT	8	"	"
7.	Secretary	1	"	"
8.	Director (PR)	1	"	"
8. A	Dy. Director (PR)	1	"	"
9.	C.L.A.	1	"	"
10.	Addl. Secy, (Enforcement)	1	"	"
11.	Jt. Dir./Dy. Dir./TRO/TIO/CAO	36	"	"
12.	C.W.O.	1	"	"
13.	Jt. Secretary (HN)	1	"	"
14.	Sr. Law Officer	7	"	"
15.	L.A.C.	1	"	"
16.	Medical Officer	1	"	"
17.	Artist	1	"	"
18.	Documentation Officer	1	"	"
19.	Librarian	1	"	"
20.	Project Dir. (P.P. Kale)	1	"	"
<b>Engineering</b>				
21.	Engineer Member	1	Nil	Nil
22.	Chief Engineer	9	"	"
23.	Supdt. Engineer (Civil)	24	"	"
24.	Supdt. Engineer (Elect.)	3	"	"
25.	Ex. Engineer (Elect.)	16	"	"
26.	Ex. Engineer (Civil)	126	"	"
27.	Dy. Director (Survey)	3	"	"

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Planning</b>				
28.	Director (Planning)	3	Nil	Nil
29.	Chief Architect	1	"	"
30.	Addl. Chief Architect	2	"	"
31.	Jt. Director (Plg.)	8	"	"
32.	Dy. Director (Plg.)	19	3	"
33.	Sr. Architect	2	Nil	"
34.	Architect	11	2	"
35.	Asst. Director (Plg.)	20	5	"
36.	Asst. Architect	16	3	"
37.	Sr. Research Officer	2	Nil	"
38.	Research Officer	6	"	"
39.	Dy. Dir. (Landscape)	2	"	"
40.	Asst. Landscape Architect	1	"	"
<b>Horticulture</b>				
41.	Director	1	"	"
42.	Dy. Director	5+2 on current duty charge	Nil Nil	2
<b>Finance &amp; Accounts</b>				
43.	Finance Member	1	Nil	Nil
44.	C.A.O.	1	"	"
45.	F.A. (H)	1	"	"
46.	Deputy C.A.O.	2	"	"
<b>CATEGORY 'B'</b>				
<b>Ministrial</b>				
1.	Nazul Officer	2	1	Nil
2.	ASO/ALO/ICDO	6	2	"
3.	Tehsildar	8	3	"
4.	Astt. Director	42	10	9

1	2	3	4	5
5.	PS/Reporter	19	5	1
6.	Security Officer	1	Nil	Nil
7.	Photographic Officer	1	"	"
8.	Estate Officer	5	"	"
9.	Suptd/SWS	74	16	23
10.	Hindi Officer	51	Nil	Nil
11.	PA	59	14	"
12.	Sr. Statistical Office	1	Nil	Nil
13.	Jr. Law Officer	3	1	1
14.	Legal Asst.	13	3	3

**Engineering**

15.	AE (Civil)	534X	112	34
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X (including 1 current duty charge 36 on deputation)

16.	AE (Electrical)	70X	16	3
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X (including 25 on current duty charge and 2 on deputation)

17.	AE (Survey)	13X	2	Nil
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X (including 6 on deputation)

**Planning**

18.	Planning Asstt.	64	14	4
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19.	Arch. Asstt.	35	8	
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20.	Research	9	2	
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**Horticulture**

21.	Assistant Director	34	7	2
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**Finance & Accounts**

22.	A/C Officer	48	10	2
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23.	Accountant	93	Nil	3
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## CATEGORY 'C'

S. No.	Category of post	No. of employee as on 30.4.87	No. of posts required to be reserved	No. of reserved vacancy actual filled up
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Ministerial</b>				
1.	Assistant	243	54	98
2.	U.D.C.	1082	243	232
3.	L.D.C.	1345	303	113
4.	Stenographer	350	81	11
5.	Naib Tehsildar	26	5	2
6.	Kanungo	33	7	4
7.	Patwari	90	11	8
8.	Hindi Translator G-II	3	1	1
9.	Hindi Translator Grade-I	1	—	—
10.	Asstt. Librarian	1	—	—
11.	Book Binder Grade-I	2	1	—
12.	Asst. Hindi Translator	1	—	—
13.	Compositor Grade-I	2	3	—
14.	Compositor Grade-II	3	1	—
15.	Machine man Grade-I	1	1	—
16.	Machine man Grade-II	2	1	—
17.	Machine man Grade-III	2	1	—
18.	Section Holder	3	—	—
19.	Photographer	2	—	—
20.	Negative cum record Asstt.	1	—	—
21.	Zerox Operator	1	—	—
22.	Bradma Operator	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Dark room Asstt.	1	1	—
24.	Asstt. Security Officer	14	5	2
25.	Head Security Guard	44	11	10
26.	Data Asstt. (Sr.)	2	2	—
27.	Datta Asstt. (Jr.)	2	3	—
28.	Store Keeper	1	1	—
29.	Medler (Sr.)	2	1	—
30.	Medler (Jr.)	1	2	—
31.	Carpenter	12	3	—
32.	Plumber	3	2	—
33.	Technical Operator (Radio)	1	1	—
34.	Sr. Operator	2	1	—
35.	Operator (E/M) (Foeldderable Partition)	1	1	—
36.	Generator Operator	3	1	—
37.	R.R. Operator	10	3	—
38.	Lift Operator	20	5	1
39.	Staff Car Driver (Sr. Gr.)	144	17	1
40.	Dispatch Rider	7	—	—
41.	Pharmacist	2	1	—
42.	Nurse Grade-B	2	1	1
43.	Sanitary Inspector	2	1	—
44.	Senior G.O. Ferropainter	31	6	4

**Engineering**

45.	Junior Engineer (C)	1690	330	173
46.	Junior Engineer (E)	217	49	32
47.	Surveyer	59	13	6
48.	Draftman Grade-I (C)	15	3	—
49.	Draftman Grade-II (C)	86	19	—

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Draftman Grade-III	57	12	6
51.	Draftman Grade-II (E/M)	13	3	2
52.	Draftman Grade-III (E/M)	2	—	—
53.	Senior Mechanic (E/M)	1	—	—
54.	Sr. Mechanic (ACR)	1	—	—
55.	Sr. Mechanic	1	—	—
56.	Mechanic	4	2	—
57.	Mechanic (ACR)	3	1	—
58.	Mechanic (E/M)	1	—	—
59.	Road Mechanic	2	1	—
60.	Sr. Sanitary Mechanic	1	—	—
61.	Cooler Machanic	1	—	—
62.	Fitter	10	7	2
63.	Foreman (Electrical)	4	2	1
64.	Electrician	7	1	1
65.	Electrician (ACR)	1	—	—
66.	Wireman	25	6	2
67.	Wireman (ACR)	1	—	—
68.	Supervisery Chairman	5	2	—
69.	Painter	5	3	—
70.	Mason	10	5	—
71.	Work Asstt.	15	5	—
72.	Metre Reader	1	—	—
73.	Asstt. Supervisor	60	20	14
<b>Planaing</b>				
74.	Planning Draft man	70	15	—
75.	Architectural Draftsman	12	3	—
76.	Asstt. Field Investigator	82	10	—
77.	Field Investigator	45	10	—

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Horticulture</b>				
78.	Section Officer	126	28	2
79.	Forest Ranger	2	1	—
80.	Pump Operator	75	17	2
81.	Garden Supervisor	173	37	2

## CATEGORY 'D'

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Ministerial</b>				
1.	Jr. Gestetner Operator	2	1	1
2.	Jr. Ferro Printer	1	—	—
3.	Daftri	150	37	44
4.	Head Frash	4	2	1
5.	Peon/Khallasi/Orderly/ Proces server	1060	241	143
6.	Zamadar Beldar	2	1	—
7.	Security Guard	852	192	111
8.	Farash	43	10	3
9.	Sweeper	1360	1360	1360
10.	Bar Kandaz/Treasury Guard	4	2	1
11.	Bearer	1	—	—
12.	Waterman	13	3	—
13.	Bindary Asstt.	3	1	—
<b>Engineering</b>				
14.	Sanitary mate	20	7	20
15.	Chain man	13	3	2
16.	Beldar/Koolie	760	274	174
17.	Asstt. Carpenter Gr. II	11	3	—
18.	Asstt. Plumber	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Asstt. Fitter Grade-II	88	21	16
20.	Asstt. Mason Grade, II	73	17	10
21.	Asstt. Painter Grade-II	6	2	—
22.	Asstt. Wireman Grade. II	27	6	4
23.	Asstt. Pump Operator Grade II	262	63	31
24.	Asstt. Mechanic Grade II	6	2	—
25.	Mate	90	23	10
26.	Sewerman/Sewerman-cum-Plumber	10	3	—
27.	Valveman	3	1	—
28.	Chair Recaner	11	3	3
29.	Machine attendant	5	2	1
<b>Horticulture</b>				
30.	Mali	767	172	169
31.	Forester	5	2	—
32.	Bhisti	2	1	—
33.	Bulakman	7	2	—

#### Flow of tourists to Uttar Pradesh

360. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a number of steps to increase the flow of domestic and international tourists to the places of tourist importance in the country;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Government during the last three years to increase the flow of international and domestic tourists to Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has taken a number of positive steps to increase tourist traffic both domestic and international to important tourist destinations in the country. These include advertising campaigns in the local media, production of publicity material such as folders, directories, films, audio-visuals on all important tourist circuits, holding of seminars, conferences, India promotional evenings, special promotional delegations to important overseas markets and strengthening of infrastructure facilities.

(b) and (c) During the last three years tourist publicity material on the following important tourist destinations in Uttar Pradesh have been produced :

1. Agra-Mathura-Vrindavan Folder

2. Agra-Mathura-Vrindavan Directory
3. Delhi-Agra-Jaipur Folder
4. Delhi-Agra-Jaipur Directory
5. Haridwar-Rishikesh - Mussoorie-Dehradun Folder
6. Haridwar-Rishikesh - Mussoorie-Dehradun Directory
7. Kedarnath-Badrinath - Gangotri-Yamunotri Folder
8. Kedarnath-Badrinath - Gangotri-Yamunotri Directory
9. Kumaon-Ranikhet-Corbett Directory
10. Lucknow Folder
11. Lucknow Directory
12. Nainital-Almora-Ranikhet Folder
13. Nainital-Almora-Ranikhet-Directory
14. Trekking in the Himalayas Brochure
15. Trekking in Garhwal
16. Varanasi Folder
17. Varanasi Directory
18. Poster & Shell folder on the Taj (Agra)

The publicity material has been printed and distributed to the Department's offices in India and overseas. Indian Airlines also provide adequate capacity to Uttar Pradesh to meet traffic demand for this region. The statistics available from the Government of Uttar Pradesh reflect that there has been an increase in tourist traffic both domestic and international in the last three years.

A number of projects have been sanctioned by the Government to improve the infrastructural facilities for tourists in Nandmehar, Kampil, Brindavan, Allahabad, Auli, Joshimath, Mathura and Haridwar. Special package tours are also marketed by ITDC to increase the flow of international and domestic tourists to Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

#### Import of soyabean and maize

361. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given sanction to the National Dairy Development Board for the import of soyabean & rapeseed and to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation for the import of maize; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported, the countries of import, the prices thereof, the time by which these items will reach India and details of the expenditure to be incurred on the import of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is proposed that 0.5 million tonne of oilseeds be imported on aid basis only and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) would be the canalising agency. It is also proposed that maize be imported upto 10 lakh tonne through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), under counter trade arrangements, aid etc.

(b) The actual import, quantum, the specific oilseeds to be imported, and the countries from where it will be imported would depend upon the source, availability etc. of aid for oilseed. The import of maize will be regulated through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED).

[English]

#### Polythene fishing boats

362. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the advantages of the polythene fishing boats developed by the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology, Madras; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to take steps for the supply of such fishing boats to fishermen in Kerala at subsidised rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government are aware of the advantage of the High Density Poly Ethylene pipe Catamaran Developed by Shri A.M.M Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Madras sponsored by Council for advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Water scarcity in Delhi

363. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of water scarcity area in Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce any special scheme to remove water scarcity in the capital; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes proposed to be implemented in different areas to overcome the problem of water scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The present water supply in Delhi is 409 MGD against the assessed requirement of 472 MGD. During summer, some pockets situated at the tail end of the distribution system or at higher elevation face shortage of water. The position gets aggravated whenever there is low voltage or failure of power.

(b) and (c) For rationalising the distribution system, 14 reservoirs at different locations alongwith booster pumps and strengthening of the trunk transmission system at certain locations have been taken in hand.

#### Loss in Talcher Fertilizer Project, Orissa

364. SHRI SOMNATH RATH. : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fertilizers produced in Orissa by Public Sector factories;

(b) the requirement of fertilizers in Orissa and how it is met;

(d) whether the Talcher Fertilisers Orissa is running in loss;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Plant is going to be closed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The details of production of fertilizers by public sector units in Orissa are given below :—

#### Nitrogen

(000' MTs)

Year	FCI (Talcher)	PPL (Paradeep)	SAIL (Rourkela)
1984-85	55.1	—	49.8
1985-86	52.9	0.4	34.5
1986-87	58.8	76.1	40.0
$P_2O_5$			
1984-85	—	—	—
1985-86	—	0.9	—
1986-87	—	194.5	—

(b) The requirement of fertilisers of Orissa State for 1987-88 is assessed to be 94,000 MTs of Nitrogen; 32,000 MTs of  $P_2O_5$  & 20,000 MTs of  $K_2O$ . The requirement is first met by allocations from indigenous production and the gap, if any, is bridged by allocations from imported fertilizers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of losses suffered by Talcher unit of FCI during the last three years are given below :—

Year	Loss (Rs./crores)
1984-85	20.01
1985-86	42.94
1986-87	39.59

(e) No, Sir.

#### Agro-based Industries in Orissa

365. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to encourage agro-based industries in the country;

(b) the financial assistance given by Union Government and nationalised banks to agro-based industries;

(c) whether any financial assistance was given by Union Government or nationalised banks to Orissa Agro-industrial Corporation, if so, the amount advanced during the last two years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Orissa Agro Industrial Corporation is running in losses and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to revive it; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish an agro-based unit at Berhampur (Orissa); if so, the cost involved and the manner in which it was financed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Details given in the Statement given below.

(c) (i) The Union Government has

not provided any financial assistance during the last two years.

(ii) The State Government of Orissa has provided Rs. 7.66 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 12.02 lakhs during 1986-87 towards equity of the Corporation.

(iii) The Corporation is availing cash credit facility from the nationalised banks within a prescribed limit of Rs. 275 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Orissa Agro Industrial Corporation is running in losses. The provisional accumulated loss by 31-3-1987 is Rs. 346.63 lakhs. Several steps have been taken to improve the working of the Corporation such as strengthening of equity base, collection of the outstanding dues against different agencies, gearing up the activities to increase the turnover.

(e) Orissa State Agro Industries Corporation has intimated that there is a proposal to establish Agricultural Implements Factory at Berhampur. The Corporation has not worked out the requirement of funds and other details.

#### Statement

Union Government has taken up several steps to encourage agro-based industries such as :—

The Department of Industrial Development is providing various types of incentives for the promotion of Village and Small Industries which among other things, include agro-based industries such as processing of foodgrains, oil seeds, fibres, fruits and vegetables etc. Financial assistance for capital expenditure and working capital is generally provided by the financial institutions including nationalised banks under priority sector running schemes at concessional rate of interest and on easy terms.

2. National Cooperative Development Corporation is promoting and implementing various schemes to encourage establishment/expansion

of agro-based industries in rural areas in the cooperative sector.

3. Assistance for expansion of agro-industries in the cooperative sector is provided by NCDC under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as NCDC Sponsored Schemes funds from its own resources. These schemes are as under :—

- (a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of cooperative, marketing, processing, supplies and storage in the comparatively under-developed/least developed States/U.T.s
- (b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for participation in the share capital of cooperative sugar factories and spinning mills of cotton growers.
- (c) Central Sector Scheme for assisting (a) cotton ginning and pressing units under the Internationally Aided NCDC-III IDA Project, (b) Oilseed development and processing under NCDC-III IDA assisted project, (c) Mustard seed Development under Internationally assisted EEC project.
- (d) NCDC provides assistance towards equity of large sized processing units like sugar factories and spinning mills so as to enable them to raise term loans from central financing institutions like IFCI and IDBI etc. In the case of small and medium sized agro-processing units like rice mills, dal mills, cotton ginning and processing units, jute baling units, fruits and vegetables processing units etc., NCDC provides them loan assistance while the equity is raised by cooperatives and State Governments.

4. NCDC has so far provided financial assistance of Rs. 1380.825 lakhs to the State Government of Orissa for setting up of 5 new Cooperative Spinning Mills and expansion of one existing mill.

### Damage due to heavy rainfall in Sikkim

366. SHRIMATI D K. BHAN-DARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4353 on 24 August, 1987 regarding damage due to heavy rains in Sikkim and state :

(a) the Central assistance sought by Sikkim Government to meet unexpected damages caused by heavy rains in the state :

(b) the details of assessment made by the central team and the quantum of central assistance recommended by it;

(c) whether only one third amount has been released to State Government against its demand; and

(d) whether damages caused in Sikkim were quite heavy and if so, the reasons for releasing inadequate Central assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The Government of Sikkim submitted memoranda seeking Central assistance of Rs. 22.37 crores in the wake of heavy rains and landslides. A Central Team visited the state from 19th to 23rd August, 1987 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.21 crores has been approved. In addition Rs. 0.03 crores for increasing of vegetable production has been released to the State Government.

### Telecast of documentary film on Bhanu Bhakta Acharya

367. SHRIMATI D.K. BHAN-DARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4478 on 24 August, 1987 regarding telecast of documentary film on Bhanu Bhakta Acharya and state :

(a) whether prints of documentary film on the life and works of Great Nepali Poet Bhanu Bhakta Acharya have been made available to National Film Development Corporation for its purview;

(b) if so, when these prints were made available; and

(c) the progress made to telecast this documentary from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi have requested the producer of the film on 11.9.87 to make a print of the film available for preview, the same has not yet been made available.

[Translation]

Benefits of green revolution to rural poor

368. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the publication of the World Bank in which economists have expressed doubts that the benefits of the steps taken under the Green Revolution Programme to make the country self sufficient in the matter of foodgrains, have not reached the rural poor; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As reported by the press, a study prepared by two Economists have stated "though the Green Revolution has made India self sufficient in basic foodgrains, it is doubtful whether its benefits have reached the rightful, particular by the rural poor".

(b) The Government do not share these views. Green Revolution does not discriminate between farm holdings of various sizes. It is the institutional factors such as credit supply, irrigation facilities, power, availability of inputs, lack of knowledge and risk, which are responsible for the slower adoption of new farm technology by small farmers. Efforts are being made through different programmes to provide such facilities to small farmers on a priority basis. The Government of India launched a massive Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1983-84 for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production in all the 5047 Integrated Rural Development Blocks. The scheme is being continued during the Seventh Plan. The scheme envisages an annual outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block consisting of Rs. 3.50 lakh for minor irrigation, Rs. 0.50 lakh for distribution of seed minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarsegrains and Rs. 1 lakh for land developments.

There has been a significant progress on the agricultural front in the country due to Green Revolution. Increased production of various crops, particularly foodgrains, has enabled their better availability to the consumers.

[English]

Inclusion of Tamil news in morning transmission in Madras Doordarshan

369. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to include Tamil News in the morning transmission by Madras Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Unauthorised use of scarce newsprint**

370. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have found unauthorised use of scarce newsprint including black marketing and falsification of circulation figures; and

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of investigations and steps taken to prevent such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No instance of large scale black marketing in newsprint has been brought to the notice of the Govt. However, as and when specific allegations against any particular newspaper are received the matter is examined, and, wherever warranted, appropriate action is taken. While verifying the circulation claims instances of exaggeration, if any of circulation figures came to the notice of the Govt. Appropriate action is taken against the defaulting newspapers in accordance with the provisions contained in the Newsprint Allocation Policy in force. The Steps taken by the Govt. in this regard are given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

To prevent unauthorised use of newsprint, the steps are as follows :—

- (i) The period of initial quota for a new applicant has been raised from 4 months to 12 months.
- (ii) Earlier newsprint was allocated on annual basis. According to the Newsprint Allocation Policy 1986-88, it is distributed quarterly. Authorisations which are valid for 90 days are revalidated only if the suppliers have any difficulty. Otherwise, the newspapers forfeit the allocation for that quarter.
- (iii) Before a newspaper is given newsprint, it has to make an application to the RNI with

proof about the lifting of earlier quantity allocated.

- (iv) The lifting of indigenous newsprint is insisted so much so that in case the information given by a newspaper in this respect is found incorrect, it can be debarred from newsprint allocations.
- (v) Now only those newspapers are eligible for taking newsprint which are registered with the RNI.
- (vi) The dailies are required to supply 2 to 4 issues per month, bi-weeklies, weeklies and fortnightlies 1 to 2 issues per month and others all issues for the year for calculating the requirement of newsprint.
- (vii) In case the circulation claim of a newspaper is unestablished, it is not given newsprint at all. If its claim is lower assessed, the newsprint entitlement is kept static at the lower level unless the claim is fully established during a subsequent year. The Newsprint Allocation Policy 1986-88 further provides that if circulation of a newspaper is assessed by the RNI to be lower than its claimed circulation, it shall render itself liable for being debarred from allocation of newsprint for a specific period, which may extend upto one year.
- (viii) The procedure for circulation check has been tightened so that the verification is completed as fast as possible.
- (ix) A decision has been taken to initiate action against a Chartered Accountant if he is found to have given an exaggerated figure of circulation of a newspaper in his certificate.
- (x) While verifying circulation figures, due attention is paid to regularity of the paper.

**Multi-state cashew projects in Karnataka**

371. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when Multi State Cashew project with world Bank assistance was started in Karnataka;

(b) the original duration of the project and the amount of World Bank aid given to Karnataka during these years;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the project for some more years;

(d) if so, the total hectares of land in Karnataka brought under cashew cultivation under this project so far; and

(e) the target set for the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Multi-State Cashew Project with World Bank assistance was started in Karnataka in 1980-81.

(b) and (c) Originally the project was sanctioned for five years with World Bank aid of Rs. 360.12 lakh for Karnataka. The credit closing date for the project has been extended upto 31st March, 1988.

(d) So far 16,009 ha. have been brought under cashew cultivation in Karnataka under this project.

(e) No target has been fixed specially for the extended Seventh Five Year Plan. However, during the extended period of the project it was proposed to bring 5860 ha. under fresh plantations.

**Land affected by salinity in Karnataka**

372. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large area of cultivable land in Karnataka has been adversely affected due to salinity resulting in unproductivity;

(b) if so, the total areas in Karnataka affected by salinity; and

(c) the details of the assistance given by Union Government and corrective measures taken to save large areas of cultivable land affected by salinity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the area of cultivable land in Karnataka is affected due to salinity.

(b) The total area in Karnataka affected by salinity is 23,365 hectares.

(c) There is no programme under which Central assistance is given to the State. However, the State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5825 lakhs so far for taking corrective measures to save the cultivable land affected by salinity and related problems.

**Opening of new Indian Airlines Booking Offices**

373. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines had a proposal to open more booking offices in Delhi and other cities;

(b) if so, the number of booking offices opened in different cities;

(c) the number of booking offices proposed to be opened in Delhi and other cities; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last 3 years, Indian Airlines opened 11 additional Booking Offices in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Besides, a ticketing office at Calcutta was also opened and the ticketing counter at Hyderabad airport was converted to a fullfledged Booking Office.

(c) and (d) Indian Airlines propose to open mini-booking offices in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Ahmedabad and Guwahati, after indenifying suitable localaties and office-space in these cities.

#### Encroachment of land in South Delhi

374. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether large areas of Govern-ment land have been grabbed by some individuals in South Delhi villages ;

(b) if so, the total acres of land grabbed ;

(c) the total worth of the land grabbed;

(d) the names of the villages where the Government land has been grabbed ; and

(e) the action taken against these individuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVE-LOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) DDA have confirmed some en-croachments on the acquired land in the villages falling in South Delhi.

(b) About 35-40 acres of acquired land has been encroached upon in South Delhi villages.

(c) The acquired land encroached upon is estimated to be of the value of Rs. 80 lakhs approximately.

(d) Tughlakabad, Okhla, Mehrauli, Vasant Gaon and Khizrabad are the villages where acquired land has been encroached upon.

(e) FIRs against the encroachers of

acquired land have been lodged with the locol Police/Special from time to time.

#### Allotment of flats in Dilshad Garden by DDA

375. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of people are on the waiting list of Delhi Develop-ment Authority for residential flats ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise ;

(c) whether about forty residential flats have been lying vacant in 'A' Block of Dilshad Garden, Delhi for the last five years ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to allot these flats to eligib'le people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVE-LOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the registrants awaiting allotment as on 31-10-87 is as under :

General Housing Scheme	4370
New Pattern Housing Scheme, 1979	112047
Self Financing Scheme	27140
Total	143557

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### Rising prices of agricultural inputs

376. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have con-ducted any survey regarding the ratio of the prices of agricultural inputs and the prices of agricultural produce ;

(b) If so, whether the prices of agricultural inputs as compared to the price of agricultural produce are constantly rising ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have so far taken/propose to take to reverse the trend of rising prices of agricultural inputs to enable the farmers to get remunerative prices of their agricultural produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Vayudoot service to link Shivpuri, M.P.

377. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to link Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh) by Vayudoot Service is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Tourist guest houses**

378. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist guest houses maintained by Union Government, location-wise ;

(b) the present tariff for staying in

these tourist guest houses ; and

(c) how many more are coming up, where and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Union Government does not maintain any tourist guest houses.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Study by NAARM on agricultural extension**

379. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Studies conducted by the National Academy of Agricultural Research and Management, Hyderabad in the area of Agricultural extension ;

(b) the salient features of their findings during the last three years ;

(c) the number of studies in this sphere underway ; and

(d) the number out of the above studies funded by foreign agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Studies have been conducted by the National Academy of Agricultural Research and Management, Hyderabad in the area of Agricultural Extension.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

**Conversion of LPTs into HPTs in Gujarat**

380. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of low power transmitters and high power transmitters working in Gujarat ;

(b) whether there is a growing dissatisfaction on the performance of telecast being done from low power transmitters ;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a plan to replace low power transmitters ; by high power transmitters;

(d) if so, the details of the amount to be spent as well as the time frame therefor ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Three High Power (10 KW) and nine Low Power (100, W) TV transmitters are, at present, functioning in Gujarat. Seven more Low Power transmitters are slated to be set up in Gujarat during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan in respect of State of Gujarat envisages replacement of the existing Low Power TV transmitter at Bhuj by a High Power (10 KW) transmitter. This project is expected to be completed towards the end of the Seventh Plan period and is estimated to cost about Rs. 331.60 lakhs.

(e) Does not arise.

Social security to workers in rural areas and in unorganised sectors

381. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether social security has not been provided to workers/engaged in rural

areas and unorganised sectors ;

(b) if so, the details of such workers in the country, State-wise ;

(c) the social security schemes in force in country at present ;

(d) tctal number of workers covered by each scheme, State-wise, separately in urban and rural areas ; and

(e) the steps proposed to ensure social protection against occupational diseases to workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Workers in rural areas and in the unorganised sector are not generally covered by the existing Social Security Schemes.

(b) The 1981 census report indicates the number of rural workers in the country. No reliable statistics are available regarding workers in the unorganised sector.

(c) and (d) The two main social security Schemes in force at present are the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme. The number of workers covered under the two schemes, state-wise is as given in the Statement below. No figures are maintained separately for rural and urban areas.

(e) Provision already exists in section 52(A) of the ESI Act for social protection against occupational diseases to the workers covered under the Act. The Scheme provides for medical treatment to the insured persons including those who contract occupational diseases and payment of compensation to the victims of such occupational diseases.

Statement		
State/Area	No. of workers covered	
	ESI	E.P.F.
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3,06,000	9,81,242

1	2	3
N.E. Region	39,000	1,49,817
Bihar	1,52,000	5,54,223
Delhi	3,20,000	6,46,388
Gujarat	6,00,000	8,47,581
Haryana	2,21,000	3,30,003
Karnataka	3,30,000	9,36,770
Kerala	3,00,000	6,93,003
Madhya Pradesh	2,00,000	6,38,977
Maharashtra (including Goa)	11,57,000	22,32,247
Orissa	1,40,000	3,53,716
Punjab (including Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh)	2,82,000	4,91,450
Rajasthan	1,87,000	3,77,321
Tamil Nadu (including Pondichery)	5,35,000	17,73,837
Uttar Pradesh	4,35,000	9,58,441
West Bengal	9,75,000	18,47,295
Total	62,79,000	1,38,12,311

**Framing of new policy to assist States  
prone to natural calamities**

382. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have framed any new policy to assist States prone to natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The States brought within the purview of the new policy;

(d) whether Government have also chalked out a plan for drought proofing cultivation; and

(e) if so, the details and special features

thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The policy for financing relief expenditure in the wake of natural calamities is based on the recommendations of Finance Commissions appointment from time to time. The present policy is based on the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission which is in force from the the year 1985-86. The Government of India has constituted the 9th Finance Commission, which also look into the present policy.

(d) and (e) The Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme are special programmes of the

Government of India implemented in identified areas with a view to meet their special requirements. In regard to rainfed agriculture, the National Watershed Development Programme has been started with a view to have a systems approach covering land, water and production systems on watershed basis so as to optimise the resources and minimise the effects of drought.

**Allotment of flats under new pattern  
HUDCO scheme, 1979**

383. DR. (MRS.) T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of flats allotted category-wise and locality-wise under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 by the end of October, 1987;

(b) the total number of flats in each category the possession of which given. locality-wise

(c) the total number of flats in each category, locality-wise completed;

(d) the number of flats in each category, locality-wise which are under construction; and

(e) the time by which Government propose to clear all the waiting lists in each category under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

**Famine relief assistance to Rajasthan**

384. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan has sought financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 100 crores for famine relief measures;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned by Union Government to the State;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government had to spend a large amount on buying fodder for cattle from other States;

(d) if so, whether in view of above Government propose to enhance the financial assistance to Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the amount proposed to be enhanced and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan sought Rs. 434.27 crores for drought relief. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 129.14 crores has been approved to the State Government. In addition a sum of Rs. 18.75 crores for completion of identified irrigation projects and Rs. 19.50 lakhs for distribution of Vegetables Minikits to farmers in 1987-88 and 1988-89 has also been approved to the State Government so far.

(c) The details of the expenditure incurred by the State Government is not yet due from the State Government.

(d) and (e) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted a 2nd memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 1023.03 crores in the wake of continuing drought relief. The assistance will be provided according to the established norms/procedure.

**Distribution of fertilizers**

385. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertilizers are distributed through Government Agencies;

(b) whether Government provide subsidy to fertilizer producers in view of the gap between their production cost and sale price;

(c) whether some producers are selling their products in open market by giving some discount;

(d) whether such a practice of producers is a violation of Government orders; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The fertilizers are distributed through State institutional agencies, the Cooperatives, the State Government themselves in some States and private trade.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Interim administrative action against such companies on whom complaints were received has been initiated. However, a final view in this matter will be taken only after detailed examination.

[English]

#### Holiday Centers in Karnataka

386. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Holiday Centres in Karnataka, especially in North Canara district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for setting up of Holiday Centres.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Rice production through use of bio-fertilizers

387. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new technology has been developed to double rice production in the country through use of bio-fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when was this new technology developed in the country including at Indian Agriculture Research Institute and the places where it has been used so far with the results thereof;

(d) whether bio-fertilizers are also on the priority list of Department of Biotechnology in its long term and short term plans; and

(e) the contribution of Indian council of Agricultural Research and its institutes towards bio-fertilizers, the results obtained so far indicating the quantities of bio-fertilizers manufactured during the last three years, the hectares of land covered and the increase in crop production and savings in chemical fertilizers made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Organised research on biofertilizers was initiated at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) New Delhi in 1961 and later followed up at various agricultural universities. An All India Coordinated Project on Biological Nitrogen Fixation was initiated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during the IV Plan with 11 Coordinating Centres in the country. These efforts were further strengthened

by the Indo-US Collaborative Project on Biological Nitrogen Fixation which was initiated in 1984.

The research efforts by I.C.A.R. and its Institutes on Biofertilizers have covered symbiotic and non-symbiotic nitrogen fixing micro-organisms, Blue Green Algae Azolla, VAM fungi and leguminous green manure plants. These efforts have identified efficient strains of these organisms for use on rice, pulses, leguminous oil-seeds and green manure plants.

The Department of Agriculture has established, under the National Project on Development and Use of Biofertilizer, 40 centres for production of Blue Green Algae. They have produced 350 tonnes of Blue Green Algae during the period 1984-85 to 1986-87. In terms of savings in chemical fertilisers, this will be equivalent to 1050 tonnes of nitrogen nutrient. This does not include the *Rhizobium* bacterial cultures for leguminous crops, being produced and distributed by the various agricultural universities and numerous private agencies, for which the information on total quantity is not available.

#### Airlink for Tirupathi with Metropolitan cities

388. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Tirupathi with Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) to (c) Tirupathi is already directly airlinked with Madras. Passengers desirous of travelling from Bombay and Delhi have been provided convenient connections both ways at Hyderabad. Direct air linking of Tirupathi with Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi is not possible since

Tirupathi airfield is not capable of accepting B-737 aircraft.

#### Working of Provident Fund Organisation

389. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modify the Employees Provident Fund Rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the functioning of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act is amended, as and when necessary. Recently the scheme was amended in October, 1987. Some of the important amendments made are given below :

(i) A provision has been made for payment of withdrawals for the purpose of house building, marriage etc. either by money-order, or deposit in payee's account in bank or through employer.

(ii) Provision has been made for final settlement of claims in respect of the persons leaving the job for taking employment abroad or female members resigning from the service for the purpose of getting married, without insisting on the requirement of two months waiting period.

(c) This is a continuous process and action is taken as and when required. Recently the following steps have been taken in this regard :

(i) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been instructed that when full payment cannot be made within 20 days

of the receipt of claim due to missing credits, a partial settlement of account to the extent of the amount standing to the credit of the member should be made within 20 days.

- (ii) A system of hearing public grievances has been introduced to facilitate rightful claimants to approach directly the concerned officials in case of delays in the settlement of claims etc.;
- (iii) A system of monitoring the daily performance of the accounts staff has been introduced, so as to ensure that settlement of claims are not delayed.

#### Promotion of commercial fish-farming

390. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the varieties of fish for which "Package of practices" are available to for-farmers to undertake fish-farming;

(b) the varieties of fish on which thrust is given for promoting their commercial exploitation, besides prawns; and

(c) the financial incentives offered to individual farmers and co-operatives for undertaking such fish-farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The varieties of fish for which the "Package of Practices" has been developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and on which thrust is given for fish farming by farmers and commercial exploitation are :

Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass Carp, Silver Carp, Common Carp, Catfishes and Murrels.

(c) (i) Under the scheme 'Fish Farmers' Development Agencies' the Government give the following financial incentives

to fish farmers for undertaking fish farming :

1. For reclamation/renovation of tanks and ponds subsidy at the rate of 25% of the unit cost, limited to Rs. 4000/- per ha. to all categories of fish farmers except Scheduled Tribe farmers who get at the rate of 50%.

2. For the first year inputs 25% of the unit cost as subsidy limited to Rs. 1000/- per ha. to all farmers except STs who get at the rate of 50%.

3. Stipend to fish farmer trainees at the rate of Rs. 15/- per day per trainee plus Rs. 25/- per trainee for field trips.

(ii) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides loan assistance to fisheries cooperatives through the State Governments for development of fish tanks/farms and establishment of fish seed farms including hatchery units and dry bund breeding units. The loan assistance to State Governments is provided at 95% for cooperatively underdeveloped States and at 80% to other States, of the total project cost. The State Governments pass on 100% of the project cost to the beneficiary fishermen cooperative societies, in both the cases.

#### Relay of Malayalam programme from Trivandrum by T.V. transmission centres in Kerala

391. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARA GHAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of TV transmission centres in Kerala which can relay Malayalam programmes from Trivandrum;

(b) whether there is any plan to equip all the TV centres in the State to relay Malayalam programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA) : (a) At present only the high

power (10 KW) TV transmitter a Trivandrum in Kerala relays the Malayalam programmes produced by Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum.

(b) & (c) The VII Plan includes a scheme for providing micro wave links between Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut to enable the latter two transmitters also to relay programmes produced at Door-darshan Kendra, Trivandrum.

[Translation]

Aircrafts of AI, IA, Vayudoot and Helicopter Corporation of India not in use

\*392. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIA-TION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of aircrafts of Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Helicopter Corporation of India which are not in operation;

(b) since when these are not in use and the reasons thereof;

(c) the routes/services affected and the remedial measures taken.

(d) whether there is any scheme for the expansion of these Airlines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (e) A State ment is given below.

#### Statement

(a) The number of aircraft not in operation are as under :

Organisation	No. of aircraft not in operation
Air India	3 Boeing 707
Indian Airlines	Nil
Vayudoot Ltd.	2 (1 F-27, 1 Do-228)
Pawan Hans Ltd.	4 Helicopters.

(b) (i) Three Boeing 707 of Air-India are not in operation since October, 1986 as they have been phased out.

(ii) One F-27 and one DO-228 aircraft of Vayudoot met with accident, and have not been in operation since 6.7.87 and 9.8.87 respectively.

(iii) Four helicopters of Pawan Hans Limited are not in operation since September, 1987. Contracts for their deployment are being negotiated.

(c) (i) Vayudoot services on sectors Calcutta-Guwahati-Jorhat -Lilabari - Dibrugarh and Tezu have been affected due to the accident of F-27 aircraft. These services are now being operated by rescheduling one DO-228 aircraft.

(ii) Vayudoot service to Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Bikaner have been affected by the accident of the Dornier aircraft and are not being operated at present.

(d) and (e) Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot Limited have plans for their expansion as under :

(i) Air India have ordered two B-747-300 COMBI aircraft for delivery in October/November, 1988.

(ii) Indian Airlines have placed orders for the supply of 19 Air-bus A-320 aircraft which will be inducted into its fleet between April, 1989 and March, 1990.

(iii) Vayudoot Limited which plans to purchase 40-seater aircraft is evaluating various aircraft available in the market.

[English]

**Review of Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

393. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Powered Review Committee on Indian Council of Agricultural Research has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA)** : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Committee was required to submit the report by 6th October, 1987. However, the time limit was extended upto 31st January, 1988 as the Committee wanted some more time to prepare a comprehensive report.

**Purchase of aircraft**

394. **SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR** : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of aircraft for domestic use;

(b) if so, what is the shortfall;

(c) the steps proposed to get adequate number of aircrafts;

(d) whether any particular aircraft has been selected for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines has projected

additional aircraft capacity requirement equivalent to one Airbus and 4 Boeing 737 for meeting its passenger traffic demand during 1987-88. Vayudoot Ltd. has indicated a total shortfall of 10 aircraft in this financial year.

(c) to (e) Indian Airlines has already placed an order for the supply of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft which will be inducted into the fleet between April, 1989 and March, 1990. As an interim measure, one Airbus A 300 and two Boeing 737 have already been taken on lease. Arrangements for taking on lease one Airbus A 300 and four Boeing 737 are being finalised. As regards Vayudoot, a committee has been set up to evaluate various 40 seater capacity aircraft.

**Payment of fertilizer subsidy to fertilizer companies**

395. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stopped the payment of fertilizer subsidy to fertilizer companies who have violated the decision taken in the meetings of the Fertilizer Association of India and Chief Executives held on 11 June, 1987 and 2 July, 1987;

(b) The name of the companies who have violated the price control orders by selling excess quantity at a discount;

(c) whether Government have taken penal action against those companies who flouted the price discipline orders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU)** : (a) and (b) Some payments due to the following companies have been withheld as an interim administrative measure :

(i) Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited

(ii) Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited

(iii) National Fertilisers Limited

(iv) Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Company Ltd.

(c) and (d) A final view in the matter is yet to be taken.

#### **Drought in Andhra Pradesh**

396. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central teams which visited drought affected States have submitted their report; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total loss suffered in Andhra

Pradesh due to unprecedented drought; and

(c) The assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh Government and made available to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Based on the reports of the Central teams and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, Central assistance for Rs. 866.86 crores has been approved for drought relief measures so far.

(b) The extent of loss as reported by the State Government due to drought is given below :

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(i) No. of districts affected	—18.
(ii) No. of villages affected	—5,351
(iii) Population affected	—272.90 lakh.
(iv) Cropped area affected	—34.00 lakh ha.
(v) Cattle population affected	—142.86 lakh.

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(c) Central assistance of Rs. 68.948 crores has been approved for drought relief in Andhra Pradesh against the request of the State Government for Rs. 546.50 crores.

#### **Ban on quoting of name of Member of Parliament in the news bulletins of AIR/TV**

397. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on quoting of names of Members of Parliament while covering question hour in the main bulletins of AIR and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) for how long the ban/practice has been existing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. But considering the restricted news time available and the number of questions that are answered during the Question Hour, only the gist of the replies given by the Ministers and which are of general public importance are briefly mentioned.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Procurement of Boeings**

398. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the projection of air traffic made in the different routes in the country;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the air traffic rate and it has crossed the projection;

(c) if so, the steps taken to procure additional Boeings in order to cope with the rise in traffic; and

(d) the number of Boeings proposed to be obtained for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) As against the projected growth rate of 10.1% per annum, Indian Airlines has achieved an aggregate growth rate of 10.4% per year during the last five years.

(c) and (d) Indian Airlines has placed order for delivery of 19 Airbus A 320 aircraft in 1989-90. The increase in aircraft capacity, to meet the passenger demand till 1989-90, is proposed to be met through acquisition of leased A-300 and B-737 aircraft. Presently, Indian Airlines has in its fleet two B-737 and one Airbus A-300 aircraft on lease. It is pro-

Statement referred to in reply to Part (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred

Question No. 399 for 9.11.1987

Details regarding lock-outs in Public Sector due to industrial disputes during last three years

	1984	1985	1986 (Provisional)
1. No. of Lockouts	41	37	28
2. Workers involved (in thousands)	32.38	19.02	17.07
3. Mandays lost (in millions)	0.23	0.30	0.25

**Popularisation of summer groundnut cultivation in non-traditional areas**

400. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have introduced a number of schemes for popularisation of summer groundnut cultivation in non-traditional areas and if so, the details thereof;

posed to add one Airbus and four B-737 on lease during the current financial year.

**Mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts**

399. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :  
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were some lockouts in Public Undertakings during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of mandays lost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing details in respect of lock-outs in Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years is given below.

(b) the States where Centrally sponsored schemes have been introduced during the last three years;

(c) the details of the achievements made under these schemes, State-wise; and

(d) whether the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oilseeds Development Board has provided any financial assistance to popularise summer groundnut cultivation in the non-traditional areas and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A Centrally sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in important oilseeds growing States covering both traditional and non-traditional areas during Rabi/summer season. Under these projects, financial assistance on various inputs like quality seed, plant protection, farm implements, calcium sulphate application, rhizobium culture, organising large sized demonstration, on field training to farmers etc., is given to the State Government in order to induce the farmers for increasing the production as well as productivity of oilseeds.

(b) The States where Centrally Sponsored Schemes are in operation are : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The State-wise details of the achievements of these schemes are given in the Statement below.

(d) Yes, Sir. National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has introduced a scheme for popularisation of summer groundnut in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The scheme provides for conducting block demonstration. A sum of Rs. 27.25 lakh has been provided for this scheme.

## Statement

State-wise physical achievement under Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project during 1986-87.

Sl. No.	State	Positioning of Certified Seed (in qtls.)	Opening of retail outlets (Nos.)	Organising seed villages (Seed produced in Qtls.)	Input kits (Nos.)	Positioning of P.P. Chemicals (Area in lakh ha.)	Distribution of P.P. equipments (Nos.)	Large sized demonstration (Nos.)	Farm implements (Nos.)	Sprinkler sets (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	5456	27191	—	8944	409	1425	304
2.	Assam	1110	60	940	28224	0.175	—	132	680	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	116367	25	4576	59383	4.364	7912	57	9261	358
5.	Haryana	1654	13	—	—	4.60	1228	34	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	281	3540	—	83	45	30	—
7.	Karnataka	5925	98	14700	21808	6.14	13922	182	8803	100
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	42159	14	—	9648	0.33	10300	186	8020	30
10.	Maharashtra	2517	20	—	132612	—	8261	56884	2683	2064
11.	Orissa	2850	32	7980	11620	0.006	4112	5230	2040	15
12.	Punjab	—	—	—	1734	0.556	2441	70	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Rajasthan	—	—	1643	26530	4.30	—	107	—	—
14.	Sikkim	—	—	281	2600	—	108	40	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	88817	—	9056	—	6.65	3387	518	724	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	10099	—	602	14117	0.10	4726	380	—	—
17.	West Bengal	—	1	—	4505	—	3875	403	408	—

Note :— (—) Indicates reports not sent by State Government.

**News item 'Neglected Quarry Workers'**

401. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of over a thousand families of quarry workers of Bhatti Mines in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve their lot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has referred to a news item relating to condition of workers in the stone quarries of Rangpuri Pahari (and not Bhatti Mines) and other stone quarries of South Delhi which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27th October, 1987.

Two contractors originally engaged by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation are continuing to work the quarries in Rangpuri Pahari on the strength of a stay order from a civil court. The Delhi Administration are taking steps to get the stay order vacated. The Administration have also directed the contractors to provide drinking water and medical facilities to the workers. Certain contraventions of statutory provisions relating to safety and welfare were also observed in other stone quarries in South Delhi and five prosecution cases have been launched by the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

**General pool accommodation in Delhi**

402. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for different categories of houses in General Pool Housing in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1983-84 and subsequent financial years;

(b) houses allotted in each category and percentage of satisfaction of demand;

(c) the number of houses constructed in each of these categories during the last five financial years;

(d) the budget allocation for and amounts spent in General Pool Housing for the last five financial years for each of the categories in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(e) the programmes for building new houses in each of the categories and constraints, if any, in implementation of these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Impact of drought on cotton production**

403. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of cotton has been affected due to drought in the cotton growing areas of the country particularly in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, what is the approximate cotton production during the current year ; and

(c) the steps being taken to import cotton to meet the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Wide-spread drought during Kharif 1987-88 in some of the major cotton growing States, particularly in Gujarat, may affect cotton production. However, firm estimates of cotton production are not yet due from the States and as such, it is too early to give an assessment of crop size during 1987-88 at this stage.

(c) Government of India has taken no decision to import cotton.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against the Prime Minister for his statement regarding Bofors when the Joint Parliamentary Committee is there...

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. Do not try to speak without my permission. I will go through it.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given a notice of privilege against the Prime Minister. He has made a statement regarding Bofors.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it under your consideration ?

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not talk like that. How can I listen, when fifty of you stand up at a time ? I have only two ears.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Listen to us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : When you all speak together, then what can I do ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I shall listen to everyone. Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi.....

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Listen to me also.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi.

[*English*]

I have given the floor to Mr. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Whatever happened in Haryana is very shameful. Boothcapturing was done at the behest of the Chief Minister and the Ministers. The candidate was stabbed and the officers were thrown out of the polling booths.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Our democracy has never been so brutally murdered before.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him speak first. He is expressing only your point. Atleast there should be some discipline.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : In Karnal our candidate Shri Jaiprakash was stabbed. The Presiding Officer was pushed out of the booth. All the polling agents were brutally attacked and beaten up by 'goondas'. Government should take some action in this regard. The coalition Government of Lok Dal and B.J.P. has indulged in this kind of goondaism.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Thousands of woman have assembled in the Boat Club. They are demanding immediate Central legislation banning the practice of Sati.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : We have given an Adjournment Motion on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : We want a full discussion on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already agreed. The House is unanimous on this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Then why not have an immediate discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
When ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let us  
have it at the earliest opportunity.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not listen,  
what can I do ? We are going to meet  
and decide. Now, listen.....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
There is an agitation going on. This is  
the most urgent thing we should discuss.  
Women are coming and demanding...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They  
are coming to meet you also.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do  
with these people ? That is what I am  
telling you. How can I convey to you if  
you do not listen ? Allright. Go on.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on  
record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
(Nalgonda) : What about the accident to  
the Tamil Nadu Express ?

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : You are not pre-  
pared to listen to me. What can I do ?

*[Translation]*

The statement on Railways will come  
at 2.00 p.m.

*[English]*

About the other subject, in the  
Business Advisory Committee at 4.30  
P.M. today, we are going to decide when  
we are going to take up the discussion

about that subject. *(Interruptions)* Why  
don't you Mr. Saifuddin. listen to me ? I  
say, we have already decided to take up  
this subject. The whole House was unani-  
mous that day. We are going to do it.  
No problem.

*[Translation]*

Every thing has been said, let it be  
over now.

*[English]*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir.  
We request you, firstly, to ask the  
Government to say to the Elections  
Commission to intervene in the election  
that has been held in Haryana yesterday  
and stop the results immediately.  
*(Interruptions)* Secondly, we demand  
from you that there should be a full scale  
discussion in this House on the kind of  
violence, rigging, threatening, murder,  
loot and blunder that have been done  
yesterday in the Haryana elections. We  
must have a full scale discussion in the  
House and there should be immediate  
intervention to stop the results and have  
a repoll in Haryana.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : Is it so.....  
*(Interruptions)* why don't you listen now,  
what are you doing...*(Interruptions)*...  
The Election Commissions is there.

*[English]*

The Election Commission is an  
autonomous body. The Government cannot  
act on its own.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

What are you doing ?

*[English]*

This is a very serious thing. I would  
like you to approach the Election  
Commission. The Government is listening.  
We are all concerned about the demo-  
cratic procedures and you should all be  
concerned. *(Interruptions)* Furthermore,  
I can allow a discussion only on electoral  
reforms.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : There should be President's rule in Haryana.  
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What I am saying is for you but you don't want to listen.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : (Gobichettipalayam) On 6.11.87, the visiting President Jayawardene gave a press statement in which he has blamed the entire India and also particularly Tamil Nadu Government and my Chief Minister MGR. He has stated that my Chief Minister is helping the terrorists in Tamil Nadu and giving the training and financing them. This is too much for a visiting President. It is unwarranted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it. Mr. Kolandaivelu, we are going to have a full statement by the Government at 4.00 P.M. today. We are going to have a discussion on that tomorrow morning. You come with it and the Government, the Foreign Minister, will reply.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Mr. Jayawardene has to make an apology for this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is surprising when people here say that we do not have any relation with it but what has happened with us in Haryana, even God would have been ashamed of that. There was lathi charge, firing and booth-capturing in broad daylight. All the principles of democracy were flayed outrageously. I was also attacked with a knife.

(Interruptions)

Still you talk of democracy here. If you people had to face such a situation, then you would have realised it.

MR. SPEAKER : There is Election Commission.....(Interruptions).....

CH. RAM PRAKASH : After all

there are certain principles of democracy. We get stabbed and they are shouting here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, the democratic system has failed in Haryana. I have the photograph of that contestant who was attacked with knife in his stomach and who was our condidate from Karnal. (Interruptions)

In view of such incidents how can we claim that there is democratic system in our country. It only proves that there is rule of terrorism in Haryana. The Opposition seems to be very concerned about Haryana but not willing to go there.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : There is a report that the Minister for Civil Aviation, Mr. Tytler has agreed to open casinos in five star hotels in this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I don't believe in hearsay. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed Mr. Jaipal Reddy to go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, we want that the Minister should make a statement on the rail accidents.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have a statement as I told you. The Minister is going to make a statement; that is what I told you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is here, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. I don't believe in hearsay.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There is a report that the Minister has agreed...

(Interruptions)

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to find out, You can give me in writing. Mr. Jaipal, you read the Rule Book and than come to me.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : People in the country are disturbed.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): There are reports that the Government of India is negotiating with the Union Carbide...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is here, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot make him go out. Nothing doing. Mr. Jaipal is not allowed to go on record.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : There are reports that the Union Government is negotiating with the Union Carbide regarding compensation to be paid to the gas victims.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, not like this. You can give a notice.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no member of the Congress Party can enter Haryana. When such a situation prevails in Haryana, then what for are we here ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way.

*[English]*

This is not a discussion time like this.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup, you give me a notice. I will look into it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I have given the notice Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow like this. Not a word of what Mr. Jaipal says goes on record.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This is an important issue. The Government should have come forward with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I can take it up. But why are you shouting unnecessarily ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): There is a gang known as Dot Busters operating in the United States in New Jersey. This Dot refers to the Bindi that an Indian woman wears on her forehead. This gang had vowed to finish the Hindu community there. This gang is operating there for the last several months.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given notice ? I can't allow like this.

— — —

12.13 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

Notifications under Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, On behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 634 in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4927/87].
- (2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1987 (Hindi and English

versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 687 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1987 under Sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No LT—4928/87]

- (3) A copy of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 657 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4929/87]

[Translation]

Annual Report of and Review on Council for Advancement of Rural Technology, New Delhi for 1985-86 and People's Action for Development (India), New Delhi for 1985-86 and Statement *re.* delay in laying the latter papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4930/87]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4930/87]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the People's Action for Development (India), New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the People's Action for Development (India), New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4931/87]

[English]

Notification under Coconut Development Board Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coconut Development Board Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1987 under section 21 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4932/87]

12.14 hrs.

## ASSENT TO BILLS

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st August, 1987 :—

- (1) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1987.
- (2) The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (3) The All India India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (4) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (5) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987.
- (6) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987.
- (7) The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (8) The Expenditure-Tax Bill, 1987.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st August, 1987 :

- (1) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (2) The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Continuance Bill, 1987.
- (3) The Cine Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

- (4) The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (5) The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1987.
- (6) The Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987.
- (7) The National Dairy Development Board Bill, 1987.
- (8) The Constitution (Fifty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (9) The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (10) The Legal Services Authorities Bill, 1987.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Sir, this thing will be repeated in the Parliamentary elections and bye-elections and general elections also. Now they have adopted a method to capture booths and murder the candidates. Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here. Let him make a statement.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Haryana is very bad. Where should we go ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please go to the Election Commission.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, democracy is being throttled there. Booths are being captured. Democracy is being ridiculed.

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Do you want me to give a notice? I shall give a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Under the rules....

(Interruptions)....you have not seen this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : A Central Minister was also attached there. Had Shri Ram Prakash not been there, what would have happened ?

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you do not listen to my views.

MR. SPEAKER : I do listen and I am listening ? What is the use of my listening. Election Commission is there. You Submit to the Government.

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Even the Ministers and the MPs were not spared.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, re-poll was ordered in Bahuguna's election. Where should we go? We are being ridiculed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are our custodian.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told Sir, that I am helpless.

[English]

The Election Commission is an autonomous body. They can look into it. They can ask the Government to find out. The Election Commission on its own can ask the Government.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The only thing I could do is that I allowed you and you have expressed your views. I can do this much only. Now you go to the Election Commission.

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Democracy is being throttled.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your views recorded here.

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : What is the use of it ? There was no remedy. No CRP, no BSF.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : The rowdy elements were capturing the booths.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You tell the Election Commission. If need be, they can write to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Let them make their own enquiry and find out the facts?

[English]

Election Commission is an autonomous body. They can direct the Government. I cannot.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Ask the Minister to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot; only the Election Commission can do it.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Before holding any enquiry, the results should be got stayed. Otherwise the investigation will be of no use.

[English]

In the meantime the result of the three by-elections should be stayed.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the use of it.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : An explosive was found in Dr. Mahajans car. It was published in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do?  
(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, from the Press reports that have appeared today what happened in Haryana yesterday is unprecedented no doubt. As you rightly observed, at this moment perhaps we cannot interfere with the process set in by the Chief Election Commissioner. But this is a matter far too serious and it is a matter of concern for every party....

(Interruptions) We cannot be a silent spectator. Election process cannot be allowed to be handled in this fashion in which the candidate is assaulted. He has been stabbed and hundreds of party workers have come according to the Press.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You showed the way.

S. BUTA SINGH : You showed the way; that is what is happening. Therefore, all the parties must sit together. We must ensure that violence is not used in the elections. (Interruptions) We are prepared to sit with the Opposition parties. There must be some minimum code of conduct.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am, on my legs. You do not listen to me.

Mr. Jaipal Reddy, you cross all the limits all the time. Please sit down. What I say is simple and straight-forward. Members have the right to express certain feelings which they have got. But I have got my own limitations and the House has got its own limitations. We can only approach, you can only approach the Election Commission if you are affected by it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) Minister has his limitations.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, everybody. They can approach the Election Commission and the Election Commission as an autonomous body has got the power and if they like they can approach the Home Ministry to find out for them if there is anything wrong. So that is what the Home Minister can do.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is precisely what I said. All the parties should sit together and we must evolve some code of conduct. (Interruptions) We have seen what had happened in Bengal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now. Nothing goes on record. Please sit down.

Shri Panigrahi...

(Interruptions)\*\*

12.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GRANT OF  
SAMMAN PENSION TO EMINENT  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : The House will recall that, at the instance of the Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Government had taken up the Scheme for grant of pension to freedom fighters in the Silver Jubilee year of Independence. The Scheme was subsequently liberalised and renamed as the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. Although over 1,43,000 freedom fighters have so far been granted Samman Pension under the scheme in addition to the pensions granted to freedom fighters by respective State Governments under their own schemes, it was seen that a number of eminent freedom fighters whose contribution to the freedom movement is well known had not applied for sanction of pension in their favour. It has been felt right and proper that they should be

\*\*Not recorded.

sanctioned pension irrespective of whether they applied for it or not. It has also been felt that it would be most apt to make such a gesture during the 40th year of Independence.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

It gives me greatest pleasure to announce that as a small token of the Nation's gratitude to their invaluable contribution in the attainment of the goal of national independence it has been decided, with the kind approval of the Prime Minister, to sanction Samman pension *suo-moto* to the following 97 eminent freedom fighters :—

1. Shri R. Venkataraman, now President of India
2. Giani Zail Singh, ex-President
3. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Ex-CM Andhra Pradesh and now Union Minister
4. Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, ex-President
5. Sardar Darbara Singh, ex-CM Punjab and now Member of Parliament
6. Shri H.N. Bahuguna, ex-CM of Uttar Pradesh and former Union Minister
7. Com. S. A. Dange, Communist Leader and Trade Union Leader
8. Shri B. T. Randadive, CPM leader of Bombay
9. Shri Vasant Rao Patil alias Vasant Dada Patil, Governor Rajasthan
10. Sh. C. Rajeshwar Rao, General Secretary of CPI
11. Shri Morarji Desai, Ex-CM Bombay and Ex-Prime Minister
12. Shri Babubhai Patel, ex-CM Gujarat

13. Shri Hitendra Desai, ex-CM, Gujarat
14. Shri Ghanshyambhai Ojha, ex-CM Gujarat
15. Shri R.R. Divakar, former Union Minister and Governor
16. Shri Prafull Chandra, Sen, ex-CM West Bengal
17. Com. E.M.S. Namboodripad, ex-CM, Kerala
18. Shri Samar Mukherjee, Member of Parliament
19. Shri Dev Kant Barooah, ex-M.P. and former President, Indian National Congress and Union Minister
20. Shri Nilmony Routary, ex-CM, Orissa
21. Shri Biju Patnaik, ex-CM, Orissa
22. Shri Devi Lal, now CM, Haryana
23. Shri Mool Chand Jain, ex-Minister, Haryana
24. Shri Achyut Patwardhan
25. Shri S.M. Joshi
26. Shri N.G. Goray, ex-M.P.
27. Shri Madhu Limaye, ex-M.P.
28. Shri Tridip Chaudhary, ex-M.P.
29. Shri Probhakar Kunte
30. Shri Nijalingappa, former CM Karnataka
31. Col. (Dr) Lakshmi Sehgal of INA
32. Dr. G.S. Dhillon, ex-Speaker and now Union Minister
33. Shri P. Ramamurthy, ex-M.P.

34. Dr Sisir Bose, ex-MLA and nephew of Netaji
35. Shri Aurobindo Bose, ex-MLC and newphew of Netaji
36. Shri Virendra of Pratap Daily
37. Shri Karpuri Thakur, ex-MP and former CM, Bihar
38. Km. Maniben Patel, ex-M.P. and daughter of Sardar Patel
39. Shri Sadiq Ali, ex-M.P. and Governor
40. Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali
41. Shri Ram Kishan Bajaj
42. Sardar Kapur Singh, ex-Speaker, Punjab
43. Shri Balwant Rai Tayal, ex-Minister, Haryana
44. Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, ex-CM, Haryana
45. Shri Vichitra Narayan Sharma, ex-Minister, U.P.
46. Smt. Lalita Shastri as w/o late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
47. Smt. Indirani Devi, widow of late Shri Jagjivan Ram
48. Smt. Gayatri Devi, as w/o late Ch. Charan Singh
49. Wife of late Shri Atulya Ghosh
50. Wife of late Sardar Mangal Singh
51. Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, as w/o late Thakur Jugal Kishore Singh
52. Wife of late Seth Ram Nath, Jaitu Mandi, Punjab
53. Smt. Shanti Devi as w/o late Shri Jagat Narain
54. Begum Abida Ahmed as w/o late Sh. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed
55. Shri N.D. Tiwari, Union Finance Minister
56. Shri Sachindra Lal Singh, ex-CM, Tripura
57. Shri Muthyal Rao, ex-M.P.
58. Smt. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, Union Minister
59. Shri Vasant Sathe, Union Minister
60. Shri P.R. Chakravarti
61. Shri S.B. Chavan, Chief Minister, Maharashtra
62. Shri R.K. Hegde, Chief Minister, Karnataka
63. Dr. M.R. Vyas, Political PS to Netaji
64. Shri Biddeshwari Dube, Chief Minister, Bihar
65. Shri Shiv Verma
66. Shri B.D. Jatti, ex-Vice President
67. Shri Prem Krishan Khanna
68. Shri Z.A. Ahmed
69. Shri Raja Ram Shastri
70. Shri Niranjana Singh Gill
71. Shri E.P. Gopalan
72. Shri B. Gopala Reddy
73. Shri C. Achyuta Menon
74. Shri Brahmananda Reddy
75. Shri Chimanlal Pranalal Bhatt
76. Shri Umashanker Joshi
77. Smt. Annapurna Mehta

78. Sister of Ram Prasad Bismil
79. Mother of Chandrasekhar Azad
80. Shri Jaidev Kapur
81. Shri V. Subbaiah
82. Shri M.R. Masani
83. Shri Saleh Bhai Abdul Kader
84. Shri D.K. Kunte
85. Shri S.G. Sardesai
86. Shri Brish Bhan
87. Smt. Hansa Mehta
88. Smt. Malati Choudhari
89. Principal Chabil Das
90. Master Hari Singh
91. Begum Abdullah as w/o late Sheikh Abdullah
92. Zainab Begum as sister of late Ghulam Mohd. Sadiq
93. Shri Girdhari Lal Dogra
94. Shri Abdul Ghafoor
95. Wife of late Bakatullah Khan
96. Shri Anant T. Hongorani
97. Shri Radha Nath Rath, Ex-Minister, Orissa, Editor Daily Samaj, Cuttack.

Samman Pension in the above cases will be effective from 2nd October, 1987 Gandhi Jayanthi Day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, there are freedom fighters whose cases have not been cleared for the last nine years.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : While we appreciate this statement, we draw the attention of the House that there are freedom fighters

about whom we are writing but the Home Ministry never gives them pension. This is another aspect for the Home Minister to consider.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Haramkonda) : The freedom fighters who are being sanctioned freedom fighters' pension in Hyderabad cell had nothing to do with this movement. As such, a committee may be constituted to enquire into this matter.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, Order. Please Order. I am not allowing. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)\*

12.21 hrs.

# AUROVILLE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1980.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1980.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I introduce the Bill.

\*Not recorded.

\*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II. Section 2, dated 9.11.87.

STATEMENT *re.* AUROVILLE (EM-  
ERGENCY PROVISIONS) AMEND-  
MENT ORDINANCE, 1987

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINI-  
STER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA  
RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table an  
explanatory statement (Hindi and English  
versions) giving reasons for immediate  
legislation by the Auroville (Emergency  
Provisions) Amendment Ordinance,  
1987.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur) : I wish to point out to you—  
I don't want to speak on that—rulings  
given by various Speakers that on the eve  
of the session, the habit of issuing  
Ordinance should not be resorted to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That  
item is over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
But no one is taking note of that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I  
will explain all the circumstances when  
the Bill comes up for discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At  
least take note of that.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I  
have taken note of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
What is the use of Speaker giving ruling  
and you people never following it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It  
is not like that. There are very valid  
reasons. I will explain to the House when  
it come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
You don't exercise your authority, Sir,  
and that's why they go on indiscriminately  
using their Ordinance-issuing power. You  
should at least direct them to lay on the  
Table of the House the special reasons as  
to why it had to be done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now  
matters under Rule 377.

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need for clearance of M.P. Govern-  
ment's request for conversion of  
Kalda Tribal Sub-Plan into Micro  
Project.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Dam-  
oh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Panna  
district of Madhya Pradesh is a hilly and  
backward district. A special adivasi area  
called the Kalda region in this district  
consists of 117 villages. Besides this there  
are clusters of villages of Adivasi Commu-  
nities in other areas of this district also.

The work on Kalda Adivasi sub-plan  
has been going on for the last 5 years  
but its result is as good as a drop in the  
ocean.

A proposal to change the Kalda Tri-  
bal Sub-Plan into a micro project for  
economic development of the Adivasis in  
this district has been sent to the Govern-  
ment of India for their approval. It may  
please be sanctioned at an early date.

[*English*]

- (ii) Demand for directing the Archaeolo-  
gical Survey of India to complete the  
deplastering of the Jagannath Temple  
in a scientific manner to save it from  
further deterioration.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK  
(Cuttack) : Sir, it is matter of great con-  
cern that the world-famous Jaganath  
temple, a majestic 65-metre high structure  
built in the 12th Century A.D. with all  
the richness and plasticity of Kalinga style  
of architecture is threatened with a  
huge load of dead plaster. It's swirlings  
pinnacle, commanding the landscape for  
miles around, attracts innumerable tourists  
and devotees to the ancient pilgrim centre  
of Srikshetra, the holiest of all the  
sacred centres in the country. But due  
to poor maintenance, unscientific repair  
over the years and slow progress of  
conservation by the Archaeological Survey  
of India, it is falling apart.

It is covered with layers of lime coating which is 18 inches thick. It has been carrying such thick dead plaster for last three hundred years and exerts a total pressure of 150 kgs. per square metre. The load increase three-fold during the rainy season as water seeps through the porous plaster. If the dead plaster is allowed to remain, the "shikhar" (top portion) might crumble during rainy season. Though archaeologists have discovered innumerable cracks, voids and gaps beneath the plaster, adequate steps have not been taken to repair them in time despite the fact that it was declared a protected monument in 1975.

As such, I urge upon the Government to direct the Archaeological Survey of India to complete the deplastering work in a scientific manner and save the temple from further deterioration.

**(iii) Demand for early payment of the third instalment of D. A. due to Central Government Employees**

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :** On the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission, the Central Government has agreed to release D.A. instalments to its employees twice in a Calender year, i.e., from 1st January and 1st July. Accordingly, two instalments were paid. But the third instalment due from 1st July 1987 has not yet been paid to the employees though a substantially long period has since elapsed. The inordinate delay in announcing the D.A. instalment is causing great hardship and creating frustration among the employees.

It would be appreciated that D.A is only given to the employees to enable them to meet a part of their increased expenses due to price hike. Employees getting fixed pay can't survive if they are not compensated in time. Due to this reason only D.A. formula was evolved.

It is, therefore, suggested that the Government should announce immediate release of third instalment of D.A. to its employees payable from 1st July 1987.

**(iv) Demand for declaring Bangalore city a national city**

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI**

**(Bellary) :** I request the Minister for Urban Development to declare Bangalore as a national city. The Ministry of Urban Development has sought views of the State Government, among others, on the recommendations made in its report by the National Commission on Urbanisation. Karnataka Government has submitted its report. Bangalore city is the place of pride and prestige of the nation. Bangalore city is regarded as the garden city of India and it is a beautiful city too. Bangalore is a metropolis city where people of different castes, creeds, religion and languages live in harmony. Bangalore city has defence-oriented organisations and various other Industries. In these circumstances, I request that Bangalore city should be declared as a national city.

**(v) Demand for a T.V. relay centre at Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh**

**SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram) :** Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh is having more than 10 lakh population. Most of the population is dependant of agriculture. There is no TV Relay Centre at Amalapuram. The people of the areas are very disappointed because of this. This matter has been raised many a time but no action has been taken so far. Due to the absence of TV Relay centre at Amalapuram, people are spending much more money on accessories than on the TV set. To watch the TV Programmes, people are using boosters and tall TV aerials. People are very much interested to watch the TV programmes specially relating to agriculture.

I again request the Government to install a TV Relay Centre at the earliest at Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

**Demand for excavations at places of archaeological importance in Bihar particularly at Manjhi, Chirand and Chechar**

**SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ganga and the Ghaghra pass through Saran and Vaishali districts of Bihar.

Some excavation work was carried out around 1975 in Manjhi, Chirand and Chechar, situated on the banks of these rivers. The material and remains found in excavation proves that a very old civilisation is laying beneath the banks of these rivers. This civilization appears to be a contemporary of the Indus Valley civilisation or a very big area of that civilisation or an older civilisation than the Indus Valley civilisation. The material available as a result of excavation in Chechar so far indicates that it is unique thing in itself that remains of civilisation of this period have been found at one place in chronological order. It has happened in the world, perhaps, for the first time.

Some remains of this period have been found from the excavation in Chechar. Some articles made of stone, clay, copper, iron and animal horns have been found as remains at this site. Some of these articles have not been seen in any of the civilisation of the world. An agricultural implement made of reindeer's horns is a unique implement among the remains so far found in the world. An aerohead made of copper and measuring 16.5 long found from this place is unique in the world. Some idols relating to Buddhism have also been found here. Some evidence have also been found which prove that Anand, the great disciple of Lord Budha had attained sa'vation at this very place.

It appears from the remains found during excavations in Manjhi, Chirand and Chechar that a very old civilisation developed in the area covering from Manjhi to Vaishali or may be beyond that also. Full information in this regard could be achieved if the Government undertakes excavation work in a systematic manner through the Department of Archaeology.

Therefore Government should get the buried cultural heritage excavated and preserve it. This will not only bring fame to the country but also add a new chapter to the history of world's civilisation.

[English]

**(vii) Demand for proper distribution of the drought relief assistance in Karnataka**

**SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA**

(Hassan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the unprecedented drought in the Karnataka State has greatly affected the people. It is not only this year, the Karnataka State has been continuously suffering from drought for the last 3-4 years. This year's drought has added to further deterioration in the situation. The people have not been provided sufficient funds to meet the day-to-day needs. There are large number of people who have become unemployed and have no food to eat. The amount so far sanctioned to the State Government has not been fully provided to the affected people. There are difficulties in regard to supply of food to the drought affected people. I appeal to the Prime Minister to call for a report from the State Government about the relief measures and request that distribution of drought relief to the affected people in the State might be monitored closely by the Centre.

**(viii) Demand for sending experts from the Centre to conduct research on the root rotting disease damaging the betel leaf crop in Balasore district of Orissa**

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) :** As we all know, Balasore district popularly known as North Balasore in Orissa, is very famous for production of Betel leaf-pan-all over the country. The cultivation of pan leaf is the only source of earning of serval lakh families in the area. But for the last few months these pan plants have been affected with an unknown disease. The roots of plants are rotting and many thousand betelvines containing many thousand of betel plants in each vine, are dying every day. The plant protection measures and pesticides prescribed by the experts in Agriculture Department of the State Government of Orissa could not prevent this epidemic. What to speak of remedial measures, the experts are not able to diagnose the disease yet; resulting in huge losses to lakhs of farmers. Millions of people have become unemployed.

In such circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to kindly send experts from the Centre to conduct research on this unknown root rotting disease and provide assistance and guidance to the farmers of the area as well as the

agriculture experts of the State Government to check further deterioration of this very well known cash crop immediately.

12.33 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*  
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN  
FORCE OF PRESIDENTIAL PRO-  
CLAMATION IN RESPECT OF  
PUNJAB—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Buta Singh on the 6th November, 1987, namely :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab issued under Article 365 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th November, 1987.”

Prof. Madhu Dandavate to continue his speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just started my observations on the Motion moved by the Home Minister on Friday—in fact, I have been on my legs since Friday—and I would continue my further observations.

The motion has been moved by the hon. Minister with a view to ensure that the normalcy is restored in Punjab. As I was saying last time, all of us in this House are agreed on the imperative need to ensure normalcy in Punjab and elsewhere, but the question is how do we define normalcy? There has been violence in Punjab and echos of this violence are heard somewhere else also. But the question is —does the normalcy return to Punjab only when violence in Punjab is stopped, or will the normalcy be returned to Punjab when the violence will be ended and at the same time the

hurt psyche of Punjab is also removed? I would like the normalcy to be considered in the wider context. There has been enough violence in Punjab and elsewhere and innocent people are being killed and as a result of that we find that some times a lot of bitterness is developed among the communities, but it is a happy augury that in spite of these provocations, there has been no group violence in Punjab. And we find that though there were some migrations, the migrations are not on the increase. Sir, I would like to point out to you that while we have to restore the hurt psyche of the Punjab, we have to take into account the feeling of alienation among the Sikhs and also the feelings of strong reaction among the non-Sikhs as a result of violence and terrorism that has occurred.

Sir, I would like to go on record and very often I have said that all the Sikhs in the country are not Akalis and all the Akalis are not terrorists and this has been vindicated. Sir there are large sections of the Sikh population which have not only rejected the Khalistan slogan but they have also deprecated violence and terrorism that has taken place.

Sir, I would again like to go on record that in Ottawa when some people were conspiring to organise violence in Delhi, one Sikh member, who was passing by the Gurudwara and heard the conversation, went to the public telephone assistance and rang up the office of the local council and pointed out to them that such a conspiracy is going on. The message was communicated to India. The External Affairs communicated the entire message to the Home Ministry. There was some slip between the cup and the lip and as a result of that though the information regarding the likely violence in the Delhi on the eve of Haryana election was already communicated, prompt action could not be taken. I only pointed out to this particular incident to indicate that as far as the aversion of violence is concerned it is not restricted to only particular community. The peace loving citizens of this country, whether they happen to be the Sikhs, the Hindus or the Muslims, want to live in peace. It

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is only handful of a few people who are responsible for acts of terrorism and extremism and we must not create conditions and situations by which more and more people will be thrown in the lap of the extremists and the terrorists who would take extreme attitude and try to take the path which will be dangerous to the unity and integrity of India.

Sir, when violence occurs there is natural reaction but one must try to understand why certain types of reactions take place. Sir, unfortunately in this country brutal murder of the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, took place at the hands of those who are supposed to protect her. Later on in Delhi we saw the worst of violence in India. I have with me the Mishra Commission's Report. I myself appeared before the Mishra Commission. I had given affidavit and had witnessed the story of what happened on the platform of Tuglakabad. Some of the innocent sikhs were murdered; they were burnt and at that time the policemen and latter on the army-men, were just standing as passive spectators of the tragedy that occurred. Sir, I made a detailed statement. I appeared before the Mishra Commission and I would like to point out to you, I do not want to read it (Page-21), fortunately the Mishra Commission has categorically said, "When Prof. Dandavate was cross-examined by others, whatever he has stated could not be contradicted and Mishra Commission does not feel it necessary to disbelieve any evidence that Prof. Dandavate has given and everything that has been said about the violence that occurred at Tuglakabad station on the 1st of November, 1984 after the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has been vindicated and has been confirmed."

In November such a ruthless violence took place. Many people were burnt alive. There was a Mishra Commission appointed to go into all that. But I would like to ask the Government, after such a holocaust has taken place in the city of Delhi in November, 1984, action against how many persons have taken place? I do not want to make allegation but when a particular community finds that such a tremendous violence has occurred

against one particular community and many innocents have been killed and nobody has been arrested and nobody has been punished, reactions are bound to take place and that gives the feeling of alienation.

Sir, I met large number of Sikhs belonging to Congress men, non Congress parties, Opposition, Akali Dal and very frankly they have condemned the Khalistan slogan. They have condemned violence. I must, at the same time, point out that I have met a large number of Sikhs, among whom, many are members belonging to my party, members belonging to the Congress party and also members belonging to other parties. While they are all totally opposed to the idea of Khalistan, all sorts of extremism, violence, terrorism and killing of innocent people whether they are Hindus or Sikhs, at the same time they have a feeling that the psyche of the Sikh community has been hurt deeply. I do not want to mention names. I have met some of the Ministers' families and even those who belong to the Sikh community have stated that because of the action of some stupid and idiotic persons, they are also unfortunately under the cloud and that there is the feeling of alienation. This feeling of alienation has to be removed. I remember at one of the meetings with the leaders of the Opposition, the former Prime Ministers, Shrimati Indira Gandhi also said, "I agree, it is not merely the violence that has to be stopped. But if there is a feeling of alienation, that feeling of alienation has also to be removed."

I am sure that the Government will do everything that is in its power. I do not want to indulge in acronomy here because that will not solve the Punjab problem. I hope the Government will do everything in their power to see that this feeling of alienation is totally removed.

I referred to the violence in November. I will also refer to the Jodhpur detenus. I asked the question in a number of forums whether any crime has been established against those who remain detained in Jodhpur camp and whether they have been proved to be culprits. I

am told that an overwhelming majority of them are not guilty of any crime. But they are told that the onus of proving that they are not guilty is on them. You are unnecessarily creating provocations. There might be some reports, but the fact as it stands today is that against a majority of those who have been detained in the Jodhpur camp, no crime has been established. And not even a *prima facie* case has been established against many of them. If it is so, why unnecessarily create provocation in the minds of people? Why not release them? Therefore, I would demand that those who have been detained in the Jodhpur camp and against whom no charge has been established, should be released immediately. Those who are proved to be guilty of taking to arms and who are found guilty of arson and violence must be punished. But, if you find that some people are not guilty of any charge, please release them. Unnecessarily do not give a handle to those people who want to provoke others.

Incidentally, I may quote an instance here in the hope that Home Minister will take cognizance of it. I am sure that that will also help a lot. Mr. Badal has been detained in Jabalpur. I read it in the press that when Mrs. Badal went to see Mr. Badal who was in detention, she could not recognise her husband. She had publicly stated in a press conference that Mr. Badal was looking so frail and emaciated and she could not recognise her husband. There might be some charges against Mr. Badal. You might have some records with you. I do not want to challenge them. But he is the man who at one time was a member of the Union Cabinet. He happened to be the Chief Minister of a State. He must be given all possible facilities to defend himself. Or, the Government must be given all opportunities to establish whatever be the charges against him. If this kind of treatment is given to him and if what Mrs. Badal has said is found to be correct, in that case, I would personally urge the Home Minister to look into the matter and try not to create such instances which will unnecessarily create some sort of provocation.

Sir, there have been repeated references

to Anandpur Sahib Resolution. As far as I and my party are concerned, I wish to make it explicitly clear that we are not concerned with this or that interpretation of the Resolution. Whatever be the interpretation, we stand totally committed to the unity and integrity of the country. I want to quote one thing here since again and again this Anandpur Sahib Resolution has been brought into the picture and I was rather intrigued to find that even in the document which was signed by the leader of the Akali Dal, Shri Longowal and the Prime Minister, it was decided to refer the interpretation and various aspects of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution to the Commission.

So they decided that something should be referred to the Commission. Formerly, those who were in the Opposition Parties and who were alleged to be the supporters of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, even their patriotic intentions were suspected. But here in the Punjab Accord, the entire interpretation had been referred to the Commission in relation to the State and the Centre.

I would like to quote a very important document. When Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country, she had published a White Paper on the Punjab agitation. It was laid on the Table of the House. In one of the debates, when I was speaking, I tried to place before this House, what is the assurance that is given by the Akali Dal regarding India's unity and integrity. She said, "what is the evidence?" I said, "Madam, your own White Paper." Here is the white Paper.

During the days of the Janata Government, a specific query was made. The Prime Minister of the Janata Government at that time bluntly told the Akali Dal, "I am not Interested whether this interpretation of Anandpur Sahib Resolution is correct or that is correct, I want a plain and simple answer from you whether inspite of whatever resolution you might have adopted, do you stand by the unity and integrity?"

In Resolution No. 1 on Page No. 73 of the White Paper which was adopted in the light of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution at the open Session of the 18th all-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

India Akali Conference held at Ludhiana on the 28th and 29th October, 1978-I will read a paragraph—"as such the Shiromani Akali Dal, emphatically urges upon the Janta Government to take cognisance of the different linguistic and cultural sections, religious minorities, as also the voice of millions of people and recast the constitutional structure of the country on the real and meaningful federal principles to obviate the possibility of another danger to national unity and integrity of the country and further to enable the State to play a useful role for the progress and prosperity of the Indian people in their respective areas by the meaningful use of their powers."

Sir, our Prime Minister accepted the bonafides on the basis of this clear-cut resolution that they had framed and had forwarded to the Government of India. But what I would like to say is again and again let us not go into finding out this interpretation of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is correct or that interpretation of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is correct. The question is whether the Akali Dal will stand committed to the pursuit of India's unity and integrity. And so long as they do like that, I would not like to challenge their bonafides, as far as India's patriotism is concerned. So, obviously, the proposition that President's rule should be continued for six months more is motivated by the desire of the Government to see that the law and order situation is properly maintained. No doubt, law and order situation in disturbed condition is extremely important. My only difference and it is a slight difference in nuance is that law and order situation is important, but equally important is also the political settlement of the problem of Punjab. Both of them cannot be isolated. If one is disturbed, the other will be disturbed. If the other is disturbed, the first one will be disturbed. Therefore try to link them up.

I remember on one occasion, at his own instance, when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi invited the Leaders of the Opposition, we met. When he discussed the problem, we said that, whatever has

happened the attack on the innocent passengers going in the bus itself is absolutely reprehensible and we must take firm action. I said, at that time our policy should be twin policy of flexibility in dealing with the legitimate demands of Punjab and firmness in dealing with the problems of law and order. It should be a dual policy. I stand by it right from the first go. But at the same time, let me point out to you that a statement was issued, I insisted that along with the condemnation of violence, also say something about the imperative need to find out the political solution of the problem. I remember, the Prime Minister on that occasion said, "I had to see that the law and order situation is maintained, I must function as a Prime Minister."

I said, "you do function as a Prime Minister. I want you to function as a Prime Minister, not as the Commissioner of Police or the General of Army." Both are to be reconciled together. The political duty as a Prime Minister and the Head of the administration and responsibility to maintain law and order, both are to be blended together.

Then only both will be strengthened and, therefore, it is my insistence that merely by promulgating President's rule and having the intervention of the Army, the problem of Punjab will not be solved. Even the problem of law and order will not be solved.

Jaya Prakash Narain had taught us a lesson. Our Army and the Police were trying their best to see that normalcy was brought in the Chambal valley. But following the message of Gandhi ji, J. P. went to Chambal valley, and created a new climate. Even the Prime Minister admitted that a new climate was created, which did help the Administration.

The Army still stands in Nagaland. How many years have passed since the Army entered Nagaland? Even now you will find that the problem has not been solved. So let all those who enthusiastically demand: 'Let there be Army's intervention' and even offer *satyagraha*

in support of that demand, realize that the intervention of the Army has not always solved the internal problems of the country. No doubt Army sometimes has to help the civil administration. But if we rely on the Army to find out a solution to a problem which is essentially political, that problem will always be with us.

Therefore, merely having the President's rule merely having more of CRPF's forces, merely having the armed intervention of the Army is not going to solve the problem. Along with that, what is necessary is the popular will.

We were told at one stage that all parties should come together and commonly campaign. We were also told that Barnala Ji's Government must be strengthened and supported. In fact, we neither gave an unconditional support to the Barnala Government, nor did we unconditionally oppose it. We told him that his every act had to be judged on merits. On more than one occasion we had told our friend Mr. Barnala that he would be able to deliver the goods in the State of Punjab if he independently functioned, and also had the political will to function there. If he functioned as some sort of an agent of the Centre, he would not be able to deliver the goods. No doubt, he could take assistance from the Centre and have cordial relations between the Centre and the State; but he must assert his political will. At one stage, we were told that Mr. Barnala and his Government must be supported. We were told that we must campaign together. And one day, at 11 O'clock we found here many members of the ruling party getting up and asking: 'What is the Home Minister doing? He must take firm action.' And the Home Minister got up on that day, and said action would be taken, and everything that had to be done in Punjab would be done. By the evening, the President's rule in Punjab had already been announced. It was an orchestrated demand. Probably, they knew that the President's rule was coming in the evening.

Sometimes in the House of Commons

a Minister wants convenient questions to be asked and, therefore, Short Notice Questions are arranged. Sometimes the arrangement is with the Minister, and sometimes with others.

S. BUTA SINGH : Professor Sahib, you never oblige us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, we will oblige you for a proper cause. We will do it.

Therefore, that hue and cry, that orchestrated cry was there; and the President's rule was promulgated. I told this to Mr. Barnala before he was thrown out and President's rule was promulgated: 'Rest assured; on the eve of the Haryana polls, you will be thrown out.' And as expected, he was thrown out. Now the President's rule is there.

Of course, there are conflicting figures. But I have a note which says that even as far as casualties are concerned, the average rate had not immediately come down. Violence has not ended completely. Corruption is still there; and as a result, we find that President's rule is not likely to solve all the problems that are pending with the Government. If there is no guarantee that President's rule is going to solve problem, what is the harm in giving a trial to democratic rule in the State?

I am not going to say whether 'X' must be there, or 'Y'— whoever is able to muster a majority in the House can be there. Fortunately, the Assembly has been dissolved. It is in suspended animation. Probably they might evolve animated suspension also. But it is in suspended animation. I am sure that since the Assembly is in suspended animation and the Assembly has not been dissolved, it will be possible to find out whether a popular, democratic rule can be installed.

Political will can be restored; and only if the political will of the Punjab is restored justice is given; and if the political problems are solved through the political solution, then only the law and order can be properly maintained.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

We very often talk about the Punjab Accord. One does not know how much position of the Punjab Accord has been survived and how much has been demolished. But, anyway, one does not know what has happened to the Punjab Accord? In fact, that seems to be the fate of almost all the Accords, whether inside the country or outside the country; and that being the situation, merely signing the accord and expecting the accord to implement itself on the paper, that way problems can never be solved. Therefore, we should try to hit at the very root of the problem and the root of the problem is that the Punjab problem is not merely a law and order problem if it is merely a law and order problem, in that case, the President's Rule probably is the solution. There are persons who feel that the political solution and the law and order solution both can go hand in hand. But we feel that the President's Rule will not be an alternative, will not be a solution at all. On the contrary, remedy will be worse than the disease. Therefore, we totally oppose in a very constructive spirit to the continuation of the President's Rule for another six months.

[Translation]

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, had the opposition parties been in power in Punjab. they would have realised the seriousness of the situation prevailing in Punjab. They would have realised it, had they been in Amritsar. Their action in Haryana proves that they cannot do anything. They are unable to run a Government. We have gathered that their supporters had come there with sticks. In this way they want to create majority there. This proves that they cannot run the administration there.

13.00 hrs.

Hon'ble Members of the opposition, who are sitting here know nothing about the situation prevailing in Punjab. There is rein of terror in Punjab where people cannot sleep during night. Everybody is apprehensive of his life. Once I asked a former Chief Minister of Punjab that what will happen if Sant Fateh Singh

dies, he replied that there will be 4 persons to carry his body and these 4 persons will also be my men and I will see that who becomes the fifth person. These people deserve strong action. Our Government is weak. The people of Punjab do not believe in compromise. They have no regards for non-violence. Non-violence worked during the British rule; But Government have to take stern action against these people. Why Government is not resorting to strong action? Their population is only 1.5 crores in Punjab and they ask for their share. Our Harijan population is 25 crores. We do not have any share. If they can be given their share we should also be given our share. Let them have Khalistan. Had our big leader who have since expired, been there, everybody would have appreciated our stand. According to our population in Punjab, we should be given 4 districts in Punjab. According to our population in the country, we are entitled to get 4-5 States. What I mean to say is that such atrocities had never been committed as are being committed in Punjab. I met Shri Barnala a number of times about the things going on during his regime and advised him that he should do work. But he did nothing. I cannot explain. There is no need of taking much. Some thing should be done to deal with the law and order situation prevailing in Punjab.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue your speech after the lunch break.

13.01 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.]

[The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.]

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT TO THE  
 122 UP NEW DELHI—MADRAS TAMIL  
 NADU EXPRESS ON 7.11.87

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
 MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
 MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I deeply  
 regret to apprise to House of an unfor-  
 tunate train accident involving 122 UP  
 New Delhi-Madras Tamil Nadu Express at  
 about 13.35 hrs on 7.11.1987 on the Amla-  
 Nagpur Broad Gauge single line section  
 of Nagpur Division of Central Railway.  
 The accident occurred between katol and  
 Metpanjara stations about 50 Kms. short  
 of Nagpur. The train had a load of 21  
 coaches. The engine and the first 8 coa-  
 ches passed the site of accident safely  
 while the remaining 13 coaches, 9th on-  
 wards from the train engine, derailed/  
 capsized. I regret that, as a result of the  
 accident, 2 passengers lost their lives  
 including one in the hospital, 13 persons  
 suffered simple injuries and 19 grievous.

Senior Officers from Nagpur and from  
 the Zonal Railway Headquarters at Bom-  
 bay rushed to the site of accident. Mem-  
 ber Engineering, Railway Board also rush-  
 ed to the site. Later Member Traffic left  
 for Nagpur.

Immediately on receipt of the informa-  
 tion, medical vans were rushed from Ajoi  
 and Amla. Railway doctors also rushed  
 to the site from Nagpur by road with  
 ambulances. Local doctors from Katol,  
 Kalameshwar and Pandhurna also rushed  
 to the site and rendered medical assistance.  
 The injured were moved to the Railway  
 and Civil Hospitals at Nagpur where fur-  
 ther treatment is following.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin  
 of dead and to the injured has been  
 arranged.

The stranded passengers were cleared  
 from the site by special buses and by the  
 uneffected coaches of the train. They  
 were further cleared by a special train  
 from Nagpur.

Joint checks of accident spot by  
 Railway and Civil Authorities as also by  
 the Commissioner of Railway Safety,  
 Central Circle have been conducted where-

after restoration work has been taken in  
 hand in full swing. Though Communica-  
 tion was restored at 11-15 hours on 9.11.87  
 at stop Dead 10 KMPH Speed restriction,  
 one goods train has already passed over  
 the affected section. 15 DN and 16 UP  
 G. T. Express will run via the normal  
 route. Joint checks have revealed that  
 track keys for about 200 metres at the site  
 of the accident were missing, indicating  
 possibilities of track having been tampered  
 with.

Commissioner of Railway Safety, Cen-  
 tral Circle working independently of the  
 Ministry of Railways will hold a statutory  
 inquiry into the accident from 9.11.87 at  
 Nagpur to determine the cause of the  
 accident.

14.09 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
 APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN  
 FORCE OF PRESIDENTIAL PROCLA-  
 MATION IN RESPECT OF PUNJAB—  
 Contd.

[Translation]

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) :  
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was saying that the  
 number of violent incidents in Punjab and  
 some other places is increasing day by  
 day. There must be an end to it. What  
 I feel is that the situation has become very  
 serious.

I belong to Gurdaspur. Whosoever  
 speaks against extremism, he is killed.  
 Every M.P. and M.L.A. in the State,  
 irrespective of his party affiliation, has  
 been provided with 25 security personnel.  
 Some people belonging to Jat Community  
 met me and requested me to do something  
 to apprehend the extremists and prevent  
 massacre. It has been observed that  
 majority of Sikhs are against extremism.  
 The Harijans are also raising the 'Hathh-  
 kanda' slogan and asking for separation.  
 To-day everybody should realise that  
 India is ours and all of us belong to  
 India. You people have dispossessed us  
 of our land and started ruling over us.  
 Followers of every religion should take a  
 vow that they will live together in spite

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

of all difficulties and would not at all try to create rift among the people. This spirit should be imbibed in everybody. This will fulfill the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. If this spirit is aroused in 90 per cent people, remaining 10 per cent people cannot divide the country.

Even if you are provided with 25 or more persons, you cannot fight. Had the land reforms been taken place, these people would not have turned terrorist in Punjab. They get bread and butter and kill people. Poor people cannot commit murders because they are more worried about their livelihood. The Government have committed blunder by not having done land reforms. Had the land been divided, people would have engaged themselves in earning their livelihood. This would have brought true socialism. The Government did not undertake land reform and encouraged big people. This gave impetus to terrorism. Poor people are more worried about their livelihood. It is only rich people who indulge in such activities, enjoy life and ask others to kill people. But this is not the end. They fight among themselves while distributing the booty and kill each other also in the process. They kill both Hindus and Sikhs. They kill those people who are involved in land cases. The M. Ps cannot have peace in their mind while 25 security personnel accompany them. They cannot move freely. They are fed up with this type of life. They sleep after closing their doors in the night and have constant fear in their mind. Nobody knows when a terrorist may strike at them. The situation in Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Ferozpur is very bad. I am of the view that rule by bullets should be done away with. In my opinion there should be people's rule. Then situation may improve. People are being killed even now. There is no end. Earlier when a single person was killed, people resorted to strike. But now people are being killed every day. Nobody bothers for that Everybody takes it easy. I am of the view that the Government should maintain that when Harijans can remove the dirt, can't the Government get rid of such elements. The Harijan population is 25 crores in the country. If they

win the favour of the Muslims, the poor people, Sikhs, Jats they will become 90 per cent of the total population. Then the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi also can be achieved. The Concept of our socialism is quite different. You cannot usher socialism the way you think but I think that

[English]

No man can get his right by request. Rights are wrested from unwilling hands.

[Translation]

I will tell you what the rights are.

[English]

All expansion is life, all contraction is death. All love is expansion, all selfishness is contraction. Love, therefore, is the only law of life. He who loves, lives he who is selfish is dying. Therefore love is the only law of life.

[Translation]

We do not occupy other man's land. We are all equal and that is why partition of India pains us. So far as Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims are concerned, they are all outsiders and only are we the original inhabitants of this country. Some dunces amongst us have formed the D.S-4 party who claim India to be theirs, then what is ours? They help other parties to win and get defeated themselves. The Jharkhand people also want a separate land. They are tribals and I am also a tribal. I want to ask them that if we have failed to achieve something, when we are united, what will we be able to attain if we are divided. They are also demanding a separate State like Sikhs who are actually unable even to manage one village and if allowed, they will kill each other. In the circumstances, what will they be able to accomplish of their own accord. They should be happy that we are allowing the opposition to function. If the communists are voted to power, they will annihilate the opposition. It is good that Akalis are against us. The people are against. Akalis and there are few big people who support them and that is why if they are voted to power, it does not last long. Similarly, what Devi Lal is doing in Haryana. You can see what the opposition is capable of accomplishing. They do not know how to rule.

There the people are being butchered.  
(Interruptions)

In my district Gurdaspur, the Deputy Commissioner as well as the S.S.P. are Harijans, while in Rajasthan, when our colleague hon. Shri Keyur Bhushan went inside a temple, slogans were raised against him for he helps and protects Harijans. This is the attitude towards Harijans.

[English]

Swami Vivekananda's call to the nation :

“The main spring of strength of every race lies in its spirituality. The death of the race begins when sprituality wanes and materialism gains ground”.

*Translation]*

We should get Harijans recruited in the army and the police. Only then they will be able to protect themselves.

Secondly, there should be a good leader like Mahatama Gandhi if you want to win. Therefore, it is essential to produce good leaders first who can win the hearts of the people. It is due to the absence of good leaders in their party that they are not getting votes. After voting the opposition to power once, the people realised that the Congress party is more capable of delivering the goods. In regard to Punjab, I think the existing situation there is such that President's rule should be extended. Therefore, I support the Resolution brought forward by the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): There is Home Minister's Motion asking for approval of further extension for six months of President's rule in Punjab and along with it the speech that he made when introducing that Motion. In my opinion it amounts to an expression of complete frustration with the whole situation. They are in a blind alley. They

do not know what to do. All he has said is that the Governor has given a report or recommendation that the situation is not ripe for restoration of popular or democratic rule; that any such Government if attempted to be fromed now would lead to some kind of loosening of the strict measures which have been taken and there will be a general weakening of the situation and also no party or parties which includes, of course, the Congress Party also—no party or parties—are in a position to offer any kind of stable or effective Government and therefore the President's rule must continue. This is the argument of the Governor as reported to us by the Home Minister which has been buttressed by him claiming that on the law and order front things are very much better now, improved, people's confidence has grown and he has used this expression. I am quoting from him—

“That the terrorists are in hiding and virtually on the run”.

I think a more bogus claim can hardly be thought of. This claim is made on the very day when four Police officers were killed in one day including one D.S.P. That was the day when the Home Minister was saying in the House.

“That the terrorists are in hiding and on the run.”

The figure he has also given that from 12th May to 21st of October, the terrorists had killed 446 people of whom, perhaps, I do not know, but perhaps the majority or at least a very substantial number were Sikhs; they killed 446 people and 49 policemen; whereas the Security Forces had arrested 1935 people and had shot 197 terrorists. Now if these figures are compared with the figures of the previous period just before President's rule was imposed when the Barnala Government was functioning there, we find that the number of killings has, therefore, increased. It has not gone down. It has increased. It is on the basis of the Government's own figure and during this period we have also seen some, what one might say is, evidences of the terrorists being very much organised and active, far from being subdued. We have seen killings of

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Mr. Buta Singh's own relatives in his village on the occasion of family marriage or something like that. It is a sad thing. But in a village where Home Minister has directly got his own links and connections and relatives, such a thing did take place. Many other killings took place during this period of killings of entire families. I know because our party had some victims among them, where the entire family was wiped out. We have also in this period seen the audacity of these terrorists that they have carried out this massacre in Delhi in Chittranjan Colony. He has made no reference to these things. He said "that the terrorists are on the run". Such a ghastly massacre took place here. Earlier also we have had the killings in Greater Kailash and all that and now in the Chittranjan Colony. I hope he does not want to draw a kind of dividing line between those terrorists and these terrorists. It is a part of organised plan to create a certain atmosphere and condition of panic and also to give an impression of being capable of taking so called retaliatory action. It is true. I admit because I frequently do have to go to Punjab and I also may say that on my recent visit I had to go to particular village areas where our people have been killed and which are quite notorious, hot-beds of the terrorists. It is true. As the Home Minister said, that in general the ordinary people, Hindus, of course the Sikhs also, are much more opposed to terrorism and the terrorist activities than they were before. That is the fact. It is also a fact that what is dominant is fear and panic; fear has also grown. It is wrong to say that the confidence on the security forces has grown among the ordinary people. It is not so. In many places, Sir, I was told by the people themselves that the whole trouble is that at night these security forces do not want to move out from their posts. If some alarm is given, if some news comes up about the attempt by the terrorists some where, there is a great reluctance on the part of the security forces to leave their posts at night and to move out. One reason for that may be that the C.R.P. or any other Central Forces which are deployed are strangers to the area. They do not know the area,

they do not know the villages, they do not know the people and they can't identify anybody. They have to rely entirely on the local, that is, the Punjab Police and whatever intelligence they claim to have and therefore much of their effectiveness has also been blunted in spite of the fact that they have been deployed in fairly substantial numbers because the terrorists are mainly acting at night and people everywhere complain that at night these people are not to be seen or heard. They don't come out and they don't arrive at the place till several hours after the killings and incidents took place. I must say one thing that the weakest part of the Home Minister's argument was to explain why it was necessary in the first place to impose President's rule. His only argument is that under the Baranala Government the law and order situation was deteriorating and killings were going up and the situation had gone worse after the imposition of the President's rule. The real reason, the political motivation, I will say, of the Centre behind the imposition of the President's rule, has not been mentioned by the Home Minister at all. The political motivation was at that time that such a move would help the ruling party to mobilise Hindu votes in the Haryana election. That was the whole idea to give the Hindus in Haryana a feeling that the Centre is bothering about them and therefore they are going to come down with a heavy hand on the terrorists in Punjab. But that gamble also failed. They did not get many votes. They got the worst drubbing they ever had in their life in the Haryana election.

Now, what is the essential flaw that we find in this whole argument? Just on the eve of the President's rule, this political mobilisation attempt had started. You remember, there was a move which was initiated from Delhi. All the parties, secular took part in it and it was decided that there would be an-all-party campaign in the Punjab joint mobilisation which we believe is the only way by which the terrorists can be effectively isolated from the mass of people. At present it is wrong to think that they are isolated. People are afraid of them. People don't like many things they are doing. But they are not

isolated. In fact, I know that in parts of Amritsar district, they have been able to expand their base in the rural areas. They are able to move about freely in the day time also. People who are known as terrorists are seen going around in the day-time but nobody has courage to do anything or say anything to them. They are given shelter or possibly they take shelter in village houses. They get food from there and all that. So, they are not isolated and they will not be isolated unless the political mobilisation of the people, that means making the people themselves come out and be vocal, speak out which they are afraid to do and people without arms are facing all these sophisticated weapons. But that political mobilisation effort which was made and which I think, as long as it continued, was having positive results. Very big rallies and meetings were being held and the majority of the people who were coming to these rallies were Sikhs. They were sitting there. They were supporting what was being said, for the need for a popular resistance against the Khalistan movement. But the whole thing has been stopped now. The moment President's rule was imposed, after that the whole thing has been stopped. No more move jointly by all the parties together. Whoever wants to do something on his own separately is free to do it and get killed in the bargain. I do not see why we of the Left should have a monopoly or should take up a contract to go on shedding our blood for what purpose? Unless everybody comes together and if this is considered to be a national task, then it must be made as a joint effort. However, that was not done and one reason, Sir, I may point out as to why people cannot be mobilised in the Punjab to come out on the streets, to come out in demonstration and meetings against the terrorists is that however much they may be against the terrorists they are also against the Central Government. The sentiments of the people against the Centre, you should try to understand, are so bitter that while they do not want this terrorism to continue, it has disrupted their lives completely, dislocated their normal life and so on, at the same time they are so bitter for a number of reasons against the Centre. The result is that this mobilisation is paralysed. What are the issues on which they are bitter? They

have said here in this House many times, even some assurances were given, which have not been kept up. An assurance was given in this House itself that the cases of those Jodhpur detainees would be reviewed. The Government did not say they would release all of them, but they did say that the cases would be reviewed, which means that there is a basis for review. The Government cannot say the opposite also that all the people who were found inside the Golden Temple on that day are all criminals or terrorists or people who have committed some crimes about whom they said there could be no question of a review. Why have they said that the cases would be reviewed? We know among them there are women, there are children, there are Sevadars who were there doing their duty in that temple, and so many other people, and there may be many terrorists also. I do not say there are no terrorists among them. But all that was promised here was that a review would be made in every case and those people who are found not to be involved directly in any type of serious crimes like this would be released. What has happened? We don't hear anything more about it. And if I feel bitter about this, I can understand how an ordinary Sikh in the Punjab feels about these things. I would like to know what is the Government's thinking on this question now. When people talk about the emotions or the psyche of the Sikhs being hurt and all that, I don't believe in all this Khalistan business being a very big issue with them. It is these things which are acting as big pin-pricks. There is this question of taking action against at least those people who are responsible directly for these anti-Sikh riots here, outside the Punjab, after Indira Gandhi's assassination. The report has come of an inquiry; That inquiry report does not specify anybody. It says, 'What happened was a spontaneous thing. It is just a spontaneous expression of people's anger, whereas there is so much corroborative evidence to show that many people were directly involved in organising these attacks on the Sikhs. And then the victims of those riots, a large number are here in Delhi. Can the Government say that they have been properly rehabilitated? They are not. All these things are rank,

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ling in the minds of ordinary Sikhs. These are the things which provide ammunition to the terrorists, these are the things that terrorists are able to utilise in order to get the sympathy of the people and to rouse them against the Central Government, these acts of omission and commission.

Then there is always this allegation going on that innocent Sikh youth are being tortured or they are being even killed in so-called false encounters. Now, what is the Government's response? The Government says, 'No, there is no such thing.' Then why it is being said every day that false encounters and killing of innocent youth are going on, which may be partly true and partly untrue or exaggerated? And on the other side, the Government says, 'No, there is no such thing.' Everybody, every single person who is arrested or interrogated or killed is a genuine terrorist. I do not think this will satisfy anybody, it being the psychology of the Sikhs in the Punjab at this moment. Something must be done, some process must be set in motion, some method must be found by which all allegations which are based on some kind of *prima facie* evidence of people having been tortured in the name of interrogation or are being killed by the police in order to show that they have encounters, are answered. There must be some proper inquiry. I read the speech that Mr. Ribeiro made in some village meeting in Jalandhar district I think it which—I was very glad because Ribeiro was saying this—he said, 'I cannot claim that my force is completely 100 percent blameless in all cases. It may be somewhere such things do happen. Some things are done which should not be done. Some excesses may be committed, but if you people who are here listening to me, bring such specific cases to my notice, I promise you as the Chief of the Police Forces here that every case will be thoroughly interrogated by the people on whom you can depend; But I do not know if such things are actually being done. Then we should be told something about it and the Government should come out with some kind of report instead of simply, flatly denying everything and saying, 'No, nothing like this has happened.' And the

opposite side goes on saying, 'Yes, you are killing all our innocent youth.' Just now the same thing has started being said in Sri Lanka that all the innocent youth are being killed by the Indian Peace-keeping Force. This is not the way to deal with these things, Sir, So, what I want to say is that the situation is serious. There should not be a complacent attitude about the law and order situation, as the Home Ministry has tried to say, because the path of joint mobilisation of all secular forces which is the only way to isolate these terrorists, has been given up virtually though the Home Minister said last time, in the last Session, that 'we believe firmly in that path and we are going to see that that path is followed.' But nothing has happened. Secondly, what happened to the question of encouraging and helping and arming by people's self-defence squads in the villages who are to be given the responsibility of defending their own villages? Now, you will say some thing' yes, some squads have been formed with ex-servicemen and all that'. I go about in the Punjab quite a bit, my Party is quite active, I suppose, in the Punjab, everybody knows it, and they have repeatedly been requesting that such squads should be formed at least in those 3—4 districts where the terrorists are on the rampage and let the people themselves take the responsibility of guarding their areas and their villages, provided they are given some minimum arms by the Government. I suppose there is some controversy about this within the ruling circles as to whether people should be given arms; specially if they are Communists, they should not be given, better they should be killed. I do not know what they think, but I know that there is a meagre and very miserable quantity of arms and that also arms of a particular type which are of this restricted bore and all that, even that is something, but there is a very very meagre amount being given to people who are willing to come out and fight these people and stand up to that.

There are so many little things. I do not know if the Home Minister knows that when an employees of the Central Government working in the Punjab, he probably is a Punjabi himself, but he is an employee of the Central Government,

Railway employee for example—when they are killed by terrorists, there is no prescribed scale or policy or anything of giving them compensation. They don't even get the compensation which an ordinary citizen in the Punjab who is a victim of the terrorists gets or which the Punjab Government gives to its own employees who are made victims. I have got a concrete case here, I can give you, of a railway employee who was killed by the terrorists. The Punjab Government referred it to the local railway authority saying, 'what about paying adequate compensation?' They said, 'we referred it to the railway authorities in Delhi, but they say, 'we have no policy, we have no prescribed norms or anything of giving compensation'. So, he has to be given less compensation than what Punjab Government employees or ordinary citizens get. These things should be looked into. who is to look into these things? I know Mr. Barnala on any count was quite a weak figure, he was weak on many factors. But with all my friendship and long old friendship for Siddhartha Shankar Roy, I don't think he is a substitute for Barnala. He can't be a substitute in the Punjab for Barnala. He is not looked upon like that by ordinary Sikh people, they regard him as a symbol of the Centre against whom they have so many grievances. And those grievances also are not being attended to. So, as Prof. Dandavate has said, is it a political question of fighting these terrorists or is it simply a question of letting the security forces handle the situation which is absurd. Both things are required. Security forces would be more effective if they were backed up by these self-defence squads in the rural areas. That also is not there. Intelligence service does not seem to have improved. Otherwise, how they went and butchered so many people of the Home Minister's family, in his own village there? It is well-planned and well-organised thing. And just to show that they are not on the run, they come to Delhi and kill so many people in the Chittaranjan Colony in this very period. So, you must have a combination of effective security measures to the extent possible with political initiative. Political initiative part of it is completely missing for the last several

months. Nothing is being done in that direction by the Centre nor is any move made jointly to mobilise everybody together. If you simply extend the President's rule for six months more and continue everything else in the old way, this is not going to solve anything. It will make the terrorists also more desperate and then it will also alienate the ordinary Sikh people further.

What is the role of the Gurdwaras now? He should tell us. It is because, now it has become a kind of unwritten thing that we cannot go into the Gurdwaras. We go into the complex all around the Gurdwara, into this Serai and that Serai and all that. But we cannot send the security forces into the Gurdwara proper for obvious reasons. Once that lesson has been learnt. May—be we made a mistake or whatever it was. But that had the biggest repercussion on the psychology of the Sikhs. We know it very well. Now I am told that in every district, in every village, new Gurdwaras are being constructed because it is the obvious place where these people can gather, make that their headquarters. It is a kind of sanctuary, where they know, they are safe. Nobody can come inside and take action against them. They can even collect arms inside there. Those new High Priests in Amritsar who are the nominees of the terrorists have openly declared that henceforth, all the monies, contributions which are received, whether from different parts of the country or from abroad, for the Golden Temple, will be utilised for the purchase of weapons, for buying more arms, for our young men. So, where do we go from here?

Therefore, in conclusion. I would say, we do not like to support this motion because it does not offer any real alternative. It is just a frustrated way of saying, 'Let us go on in the same old way'. May—be, you cannot find any Party just now, including your own, of course, which is capable of giving firm leadership, as you said to some new popular Government. But the President's rule is not a substitute. The role of the bureaucracy and the role of the gun is not an indefinite substitute for popular rule. It cannot be. And the Barnala Government was, no doubt,

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riddled by many weaknesses and contradictions and differences within the Akali Party also—we know them—which had the very negative effect on the security. We know that. But the dismissal of that Barnala Government has failed to improve matter. My point is, it has failed to improve matter. Even the movement of the terrorists across the border and the supply of arms across the border has not been plugged.

*(Interruptions)*

Every day, the actions against the terrorists or the actions by the terrorists, show, according to the Press, that the number of AK-47, assault rifles is increasing. Every day this comes in the news that so many AK-47 assault rifles have been seized by the police; this was done and that was done. Where are they coming from? If you have sealed the border, where are they coming from? I do not see what great benefit to the law and order situation has been brought about by this President's rule. Even Prime Minister Juneja is now trying his own game to capitalise on the fact which, according to them, we have been doing the same thing with the Tamil terrorists as they are doing with all Punjab terrorists. So why do you complain? He started saying openly.

You have to reply to these things. You cannot just keep quiet and say every day that our police are very active and efficient.

Finally, I will just say that some process of moving towards restoration of popular rule at least must be started, must be initiated, by the Government. The first step, I will say—because the Home Minister said who is there to talk to, nobody to talk to, nobody left to talk to—in view of this critical situation we are facing is that the Government should state openly that “We are prepared to talk to anybody who is prepared to declare publicly that he is against secessionism they are for national unity, they are against Khalistan, they are against terrorism.” We do not ask for any other conditions in this situation. You should have no hesitation in talking to anybody who is willing to commit himself publicly before the

country and the people on these issues, if it is going to be some use in finding a way out, some kind of coalition of forces, perhaps, which is capable of replacing this President's rule. I do not mind if they are inside jail now or outside jail, wherever they may be, but they have got to commit themselves on this basic point. On this, there can be no compromise. You should have no hesitation in agreeing to talk to anybody who is willing to do that. Let us do something. I do not know if you are having some secret talks, confidential talks. I do not expect you will tell us that. We are hearing something now and again from here and there. But this situation cannot be allowed to continue like this because the whole security and interest of the country is at stake and, therefore, I think this is a barren proposition simply to extend President's rule without thinking of any new step, any new initiative, nothing, go on in the old way, that will only lead us to a dead end and, therefore, we are not in favour of this type of motion which he has moved here.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while expressing my views on the Punjab Resolution, I want to begin from where Shri Indrajit Gupta has left. He wants that the Government should openly invite persons for negotiations who have complete faith in our Constitution and who are totally against terrorism and violence. I think, perhaps, his attention has not been drawn to the appeal made by our hon. Prime Minister 2 or 4 days back. The hon. Prime Minister has himself reiterated, as has appeared in the newspapers also, that Government is prepared for talks in regard to finding a solution to the Punjab problem provided only those people come forward who have complete faith in the Constitution and are opposed to terrorism and violence. There can be no better offer than this. Hence, it is an open invitation to those who are prepared to talk about this problem. I think that the hon. Prime Minister has expressed the same views as have been expressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

He has also proposed that a mass campaign should be initiated to educate the people and to isolate terrorists in Punjab so that they are not able to get any cooperation from the common people. Perhaps he is not aware that our Congress party has been organising large scale mass rallies, processions, speeches etc. in every district of Punjab since 19th of this month and every effort is being made to create public awareness through mass mobilisation and other methods. It is a matter of rejoicing that the people of Punjab are participating in large numbers in these processions, meetings, speeches and rallies and are supporting us. We all want that we should make cooperative efforts in combating terrorism and in isolating the terrorists in Punjab. That is why our Congress party has been organising such mass campaigns from the very beginning.

I do agree that communists have been working in this direction since long. They have been making efforts and the Congress Party has also been making similar efforts. I think that he should have mentioned it. I do not know why it escaped his notice.

Secondly, in regard to the proportions which the Punjab problem has assumed, my personal opinion is that no such efforts of the Government for installing a democratic rule in the State will be successful. Earlier, elections were held in Punjab after the signing of the Punjab Accord between Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Longowal. In this way Akali Government was formed there. It was a great achievement. However, it is unfortunate that whenever the Akali party is in power, they start some or the other struggle but today also the struggle is going on although the Akali Dal is no longer in power. Perhaps it was their infighting which has weakened them. Despite the support of the Congress and of this House, they were unsuccessful in maintaining peace and restoring normalcy in Punjab.

It is wrong to say that President's Rule has not helped in improving the conditions in any way. Till 11th May 1987, that is, before the imposition of President's Rule, there were 3294 incidents of terrorism against only 2533 so far occurred after the imposition of President's

Rule. There has been a definite decline in the number of incidents. During the Barnala rule there has been 816 murders against 519 after the imposition of the President's Rule. It clearly indicates that the number of murders have come down. Perhaps Shri Indrajit Gupta might be aware that when a serious problem had been created by Naxalites in West Bengal, it was Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray who was able to control the situation and it is because of that the C.P.M. Government is working smoothly there. We have full faith that Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray will be successful in Punjab as well.

Those who are committing heinous crimes and indulging in violence, should be dealt with sternly. Only the police and the law can deal with them. Any sort of relaxation will not yield good results. Terrorism has become an international phenomenon today but unless such things are firmly countered we will not be able to solve this problem. In such an atmosphere, it is not possible to enter into any settlement with them. In other countries, if terrorism raises its head it is nipped in the bud. In Punjab also we will have to deal with them sternly.

Unlike Shri Indrajit Gupta I have not been able to travel much in Punjab. However, when I went there once I saw that the common people were doing their business peacefully and agricultural activities were also being carried on as usual. Even today, inspite of the drought, the foodgrain production in Punjab has been the highest among all States. There is peace in the villages. People are carrying on with their business as usual. Industries are also functioning normally. Such is the situation there. We can see prosperity everywhere in the State. It is because of this reason that some people from there were able to go to Canada and settle there and now these are the people who are now demanding Khalistan from there. When our hon. Prime Minister visited Vancouver recently, the Sikhs there who actually have nothing to do with our country and have no other links except that they are Sikhs, agitated for Khalistan. 'Our hon. Prime Minister was right in saying that they should form 'Khalistan' in Canada because there was no such thing in India.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur) : He created a headache for them.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV** : No there will be no headache for them. They will be able to deal with it. I think whatever is happening in Punjab is a political gimmick. This is the result of the conspiracy of some elements abroad and of some inside the country who want to grab power by any means and are taking recourse to violence. Therefore, they should be dealt with accordingly. As regards detained people, we want that they should be prosecuted. But sometimes it is not possible to institute legal proceedings against them. Leave aside Punjab, even in other States when goondas commit murders, no one is prepared to come forward to give evidence against them. Hence, we are compelled to keep such people behind bars. For such people we have the National Security Act. We have such acts to curb terrorism but there is no one to tender evidence against such people. Therefore, they have to be kept behind bars. Besides, it is essential to enforce anti-terrorist laws in Punjab. If we review the cases everyday and release the prisoners subsequently, then some bad elements, goondas and murderers are likely to be set free as it is difficult to get evidence against them. None is willing to provide testimony in such cases. Therefore, I think it is not desirable to take this issue lightly. This problem cannot be solved by releasing the prisoners detained in Jodhpur jails.

I think we should support the strict measures taken by the Government in regard to Punjab. The way the murders are being committed there, sometimes it becomes very difficult to prevent such incidents. Even in Delhi inspite of heavy security, the terrorists manage to come and kill people. It is very difficult to apprehend the killers because no one comes forward to tender evidence against them. Therefore, it has become more difficult in Punjab. Should people do their work or provide such an evidence? Therefore, there is no alternative to President's Rule in Punjab.

I would suggest that there the State

Assembly should be dissolved. There is no need for animated suspension. Do you think that by keeping this assembly alive you will be able to establish democracy and peace in that State? Will you be able to combat these terrorists and extremists? I think it is impossible to do so. You should first dissolve the assembly and then think of holding elections when there is a congenial atmosphere in which President's Rule can be ended and elections can be held peacefully.

How is the President's Rule undemocratic there? The Parliament has full control over the affairs of that State. There are Advisory Committees and laws are made on the basis of their recommendations. The Home Minister also enjoys certain powers in this regard. That is why there is a provision in our Constitution under which Central Rule can be imposed in any State in case of constitutional break down in that State.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : It is good that there is no provision in our Constitution for the President's Rule at the National level.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV** : When the Janata Party came to power in 1977, it made use of this provision and dissolved all the State Assemblies by misusing it. It is not that there was a different Constitution then. But when it was convenient for them, then they also took this step. If this provision had not been there how would they have taken that step? Thus, our constitution makers had made this provision keeping in view the situation in the country.

I think the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is appropriate and beneficial for the country. Concrete steps are being taken to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country and the hon. Minister has thus shown exemplary courage in this regard. Just now hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta has also stated that inspite of the brutal murder of the members of the family of the hon. Home Minister in Punjab and about which the whole House has expressed sorrow he is combating the problems of that State

with courage. Can we imagine how much tension he may be enduring on account of it ?

This motion has been brought forward to extend the President's Rule by another six months in order to tackle the difficult situation in Punjab. The Government is gradually being successful in gaining control over the situation in that State. I want to congratulate the Governor, the Police Chief, Shri Ribeiro and all other concerned officers in this regard.

Today, the police is being condemned but we should realise the difficult nature of their work, how the constables and the officers are attacked and what could be their state of mind under such circumstances. We shall appreciate the courage with which they are combating the situation. The terrorists are unnecessarily blaming them, we should not pay any attention to that.

15.00 hrs.

The way in which shelter is being provided to the terrorists in Gurdwaras, I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta's view fully that in case such criminals hide in Gurdwaras or in other places of worship or if arms are piled up there, then it should be Government's right to search these places and flush out the terrorists. No temple, mosque or Gurdwara or any other place of worship can provide shelter to the criminals or keep arms. To-day we find that the people there are incited to rise up in rebellion. We should condemn such activities going on inside the Gurdwaras today and we should condemn those Sikhs who are encouraging it. I think our peace loving Sikh brethren do not like such activities. But the terrorists are occupying the Gurdwaras forcibly. They are not only terrorising the good citizens but also threatening the priests with dire consequences if they dared to oppose. They have threatened Prof. Darshan Singh as well. But this state of affairs cannot continue for long. If violence is incited or a call to revolt is given from religious places or criminals are given shelter and weapons stock-piled there, it will not be tolerated in the near future. I think such a situation cannot go on for a long time. Therefore, in order to

safeguard the sanctity of such places of worship, strict action should be taken to prevent stock-piling of weapons in these places.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI  
in the Chair]

The report of the Sarkaria Commission has already been submitted. Today in view of the different situations being created in different States and in view of the federal structure, it is not possible to give any concessions in this respect. We should not make any such arrangements by which the State Governments can cripple their administration and make the life of the common people difficult. They should not be granted so much powers as to rise up in revolt. That is why, it is essential to consider the report of Sarkaria Commission very seriously. It is not yet time to grant too much powers to the State Governments.

A Commission was appointed to inquire into the Delhi riots. The report of this Commission has also been submitted. According to the report, no one has been found guilty. As a result, law suits cannot be filed against anyone. Whatever inquiry has taken place is enough. Those persons whose shops were looted have been granted adequate compensation. I myself know of many persons who have now got better shops with large stocks of commodities than what they had prior to the riots. If some people have been left, you can compensate them as well. If you institute cases and dig up old graves, it will create bitterness among people which will not benefit anyone.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Are you opposing it ? Do you want that cases should not be instituted against the killers ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : There were so many killings in Punjab but no suit has been instituted against anyone... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : The killer is a killer, whether he is in Punjab or in Delhi.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : You suggest that those who are detained should also be released. I want to say that those who are in prisons, let them remain there. What is the use of digging old graves. We should not create such conditions which may create bitterness among people. People forget their differences with the passage of time and then live like brothers. While supporting the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, I want to submit that there should be no let up in this regard and the Government should take strong action to curb terrorism and extremism in Punjab. Those who indulge in politics in the name of religion and take undue advantage of religion to get political power should never succeed in their aims. If we are successful in our endeavour then no one will ever try to grab power by using religion as a tool and there will be no violence, terrorism or extremism in the name of religion. Today, efforts are being made to create a new atmosphere of religious fanaticism, intolerance, bitterness and communal ill-feeling in the country. We talk a lot about secularism but it is seen that bitterness is growing among people. The forces which are bent upon creating bitterness in the country are emerging. That is why Government and all the hon. Members should be vigilant in this regard and they should ensure that such communal forces are not able to rise their heads and if they happen to do so then they should be eliminated totally. We will have to separate politics from religion and isolate any such elements who want to take advantage of religion. We should not show any leniency in this regard.

Everyone has supported the various accords signed by our Hon. Prime Minister. Just now the hon. Professor has said a lot in this regard. But I want to tell him that these accords whether signed inside the country or outside have been successful. The situation in Sri Lanka is improving and it is an historic accord under which a neighbouring country has requested the Indian Prime Minister for military help for bringing peace in that country. This agreement has been appreciated by all the democratic countries in the world including U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Such events have never occurred so far

anywhere in the world. That is why they do not believe that Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has gone there to establish peace in that region and they are also doubtful about his success. Thus, I think that the whole nation supports the steps taken by the Hon. Prime Minister in this critical hour and I will request the hon. Members belonging to the opposition to support it as well because we can solve our problems only by following this path.

With these words, I support the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Madam, I am sorry that I cannot support this resolution moved by the Home Minister S. Buta Singh. It appears that this Government—whether it is in Punjab or in the foreign soil of Sri Lanka—have given up all effort of political solutions and have decided to go in for military solutions. In fact, if any evidence is necessary for the failure of the Government with regard to the Punjab issue, the debate today is itself the strongest evidence.

The Home Minister will agree that all the major political parties in this country—I am not including my own party because I have hardly any stake in Punjab—were unanimous with the Government in their approach to the Punjab problem sometime back. We also supported the Government. The Home Minister will also agree that there was consensus in this House on the question of Punjab. But today the Opposition and Ruling Party stand divided in their approach to the Punjab.

And what further evidence is necessary for the failure of the Government on this issue?

The failure of the Government is also evident from the speech given by my respected predecessor Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav. After the Punjab Accord was signed, the election in Punjab was considered—when the people of Punjab even under extreme difficulties, exercised their democratic rights—a signal victory of the democratic process of this country. The fact

that Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav has today asked for the dissolution of that Assembly, which means the failure of the Punjab Accord, is a clear evidence of the failure of the Central Government's policies so far as Punjab is concerned.

The Home Minister has said that the terrorists are on the run. I don't know I remember, at some point of time, Mr. Rebeiro made a statement that there are 45 A Class terrorists, 50 B Class terrorists in Punjab. But today, according to the statistics, 1935 terrorists have been apprehended. Is it that new persons have joined the terrorists in Punjab?

I have been given certain statistical information by Mr. Ramoowalia—I cannot vouch for it, I hope the Home Minister in his reply will vouch for it. It appears that from the Extremist Crime Chart since May 1987 upto October, during these months, the number of persons killed in Punjab happened to be 717 whereas in 1986 when the Akali rule was there the number of persons killed was a mere 127. Even after that, if the Central Government want to take credit saying that the entire Punjab problem is on its way out, well it can take credit; but the statistics belie it.

I would like to know if terrorism is the only problem in Punjab. Does the Punjab problem have no political implications? Do you feel that supposing the entire terrorist problem is tackled in Punjab, the Punjab problem will disappear from the political scene of this country? Terrorism is a manifestation of the basic Punjab problem. The political problem must be solved politically.

We had an opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister once on the Punjab issue. I remember that Mr. Madhu Dandavate pointed out that the political approach to the Punjab problem has been given up totally and the reply of the Home Minister was that the only problem is now to deal with the terrorists. I being a politician, being a democrat, being a part of the Parliamentary process, cannot accept the proposition that tackling terrorists, doing away with terrorists is the only solution to this problem. It is a bankruptcy of thou-

ght on the part of the Central Government. After all, Mr. Barnala was sacrificed and even the Punjab Accord was sacrificed at the altar of the Haryana elections. I do not want to go into it. Mr. Badal has been put behind the bar. Jodhpur detenus question has remained unresolved. Nobody is talking about Punjab Accord. How are you going to initiate a political process? Shri Shyam Lal Yadav made a pertinent reference that Mr. Sidharth Shankar Ray, who is a very respected person so far as individually I am concerned because I have been his junior in a number of cases, solved the naxalite problem. Is it not known to this country how the naxalite problem was solved? A number of innocent people were killed in false encounters in the name that they were naxalites. When you say that Punjab problem is going to be solved by Mr. S. S. Ray in the same way the naxalite problem was solved you give credence to the allegation made in Punjab that innocent persons are being killed. Do you realise the dangerous implication of this statement? If naxalite problem was solved in Bengal the same analogy cannot be applied in Punjab because there are three basic reasons. The naxalite problem could not grow root in Bengal because it was based on certain economic philosophy. In this country mass movement on economic philosophy is extremely difficult. The naxalite movement was based on a philosophy which antagonised the rich and the pseudorich class. So they did not get the support of influential society. Therefore, the naxalites did not have the support at the ground level. The naxalites also did not have any resources. They did not have the weapons and arms but the Punjab terrorists have these things. Therefore, if you think that a parallel between naxalite movement and Punjab movement is possible and Mr. Ray can solve the Punjab problem in the way the naxalite problem was solved in Bengal then you are grossly mistaken. In fact the solution is going to be counter-productive and, I believe it has already become counter-productive. If the Sikh psyche was hurt two years back it is hurt in a greater degree today. I have talked to a number of Sikh persons. They are all against terrorists but they are also all against the approach of the Central Government.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

They feel that injustice is being done. They all feel that innocent people are being killed. Where is the counter-propaganda on the part of the Government to meet this allegation?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the bankruptcy is also apparent for other reasons. We opposed the passing of the Resolution 249 in the other House saying that by passing this Resolution subjects which are under the domain of the State Government have been by one resolution taken over by the Central Government. In spite of the fact that the entire Opposition was against this resolution still it was carried but what action has been taken under that. Subsequently you come up and say no action is possible under 249. If that is so you ought to have thought it before the Resolution was passed.

Today many laws have been passed in the name of Punjab. This worries me that laws have been passed in the name of Punjab conferring widest powers on the Central Government. For the first time in the history of Indian jurisprudence a confession before a police officer has been made admissible. We know how police officers behave. We know how police officers get confessions. We know how police officers act but still confessions before a police officer have been made admissible. Now it is very interesting that the largest number of cases that have come under the Anti-Terrorist Act are not in Punjab but in Gujarat. I do not know whether there is any terrorist activity in Gujarat but the Home Minister has to admit that the largest number of cases under the Anti-Terrorist Act have been filed in Gujarat. That means these Acts are being used today in States against persons who are politically opposed to the ruling party only. I am not saying it regarding the Congress party. *(Interruptions)* History of political life has shown that in a democratic set-up if you clothe a government with unfettered powers the tendency is to exercise that power tangentially. The basic premises of all laws and constitutions have been totally diluted.

Now in this the Home Minister has

said that there is lull. Yes there is lull in Punjab. I come from a State which has the experience of six years of agitations and I have some experience of this. The lull is extremely dangerous. The lull only exhibits peoples' discontent, anger and frustration and in an atmosphere of discontent, anger and frustrations the terrorists and extremists have a field day. That's while tackling the terrorists, the popular support is missing. People are against terrorists but they are not coming forward against the terrorists. We hear stories that the terrorists have killed somebody and then escaped in tractors. Now when the Government has all the sophisticated machinery at their command, they have command posts within two kilometres, how terrorists run away in tractors? Because they go and take a shelter in villages. The villagers also are not coming forward to hand them over to the police and they gather some sort of a tacit support. This is an atmosphere which I am always apprehensive of. Therefore, I will suggest with all humility that a political process in Punjab is a must. If it is an accepted position and it is an accepted position that a vast majority of the people of Punjab, whether Hindus, Sikhs, Christians or people of any other religion are against terrorism, then we must try to initiate a dialogue and discussion with them. Therefore, I will subscribe with all humility but with all assertion that let us not take Punjab as merely a law and order problem, as a problem which can be quelled through military and army but a political process should be started. I am not saying. Do not take action against terrorists. Take action but parallelly political action is a must. A political process should be initiated. Repressive laws should be withdrawn.

Then there is the question of detenus. 369 detenus are in Jodhpur jail from 6th of June 1984. As a democrat and student of law, I will never support such a case where a person is put behind the bars year after year without trial. If the Jodhpur detenus are put behind the bars year after year on one ground, I can be put behind the bars; everyone may be put behind the bars without any trial for year after year. This is against the fundamental basic

policy and principles of our Constitution. We opposed these very laws during our freedom struggle with the strongest of our voices. It is a tragedy of time that this Government today talks in terms of democracy, is following these laws and is extending the duration of these laws. National Security Act had an operation of one year. It had gone for an operation of two years and has been extended in the case of Jodhpur detenus. They can be behind the bars for years together without any trial and still we call ourselves democrats. You review their cases. If there are evidences against them, put them behind the bars. We will all support. But at least this country must know—we must know—whether there are evidences against these 369 persons. If there is no evidence, then these persons must be released. What authority Government has got to keep people behind the bars for years to come without trial? This is one of the reasons which has come in the way of solution to the Punjab problem.

Now the report about the riot victims in Delhi. I do not know but the newspaper reports say that the riot panel indicts a former Congress M.P. The report also says: As per powers vested in it by the Delhi Administration notification, the Committee appointed by the Government has directed Mr. Marwaha to take action immediately. It is learnt that Mr. Marwaha had instead written back to the Committee asking it to refer the matter to the Lt. Governor of Delhi.

The Committee asks Mr. Marwaha to take action; Marwaha asks the Committee that it should be referred to the Lt. Governor; Lt. Governor says: I can't do anything. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether such a report has been received. And if it has been received, which is the authority to take action and whether any action has been initiated. Now, when you do not take any action on this, obviously the Sikh psyche is to be hurt and this problem is bound to be there in Punjab. That's why I am saying that the irritants, about which all the time the people have mentioned, must be removed. An effort must be made to restore popular Government in Punjab.

My final submissions will be that in-

itiate the political process. I am not saying: Do not take action against the terrorists. My heart bleeds for those innocent people who were killed in Chittaranjan Park. All of us are moving under the shadow of death in Delhi. When my own son goes out and does not come back by 7'30, I get worried. Is there anyone who has a son or a daughter, who doesn't get worried? We strongly condemn these innocent killings. But I feel that the only way we can do a way with it is a political solution of the Punjab problem. Take action against the terrorists. Take all the actions which are possible within the framework of law. When you act outside the framework of law, you commit violence, then violence breeds violence and the State violence is the biggest percussion of violence. Therefore, the State must also see that it acts under the purview of law. The State has to act within the framework of law, whether it be in Punjab or outside the State, the repressive law should be withdrawn and diluted; the irritants like the Jodhpur detenus and the permanent relief, these irritants should be removed. Now, it is time that we should talk about the Punjab Accord because the ruling party claims that it is the greatest achievement of the Government and the Prime Minister. If it is the achievement of the Prime Minister, is the achievement of the Prime Minister only signing the accord? The accord must also be implemented. It has not been fully implemented. We have seen what happened to one accord in Sri Lanka. We have seen it. We will discuss it tomorrow. Therefore, I submit that so far as Punjab is concerned, there was no difference between the ruling party and the Opposition. There has never been a difference but because of your approach, the ruling party and Opposition stand divided; the Congress Members are divided in their own approach. Somebody is saying to keep President's Rule, do not dissolve the Assembly and another was saying that the Assembly should be dissolved. Therefore, I submit that a political approach to the Punjab problem is a must, if not, with every passing day and the Punjab situation will be more and more complex. If the Government feels that the problem can be solved only by the Army and Police, than they are sadly mistaken. We can only

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

warn the Government; we cannot do anything but if you continue this process, you and you alone will be responsible for what happens in Punjab and the consequences in the country in the years to come.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Madam Chairman, had there been any alternative before me, I would not perhaps have supported the extension of President's Rule in Punjab. It is not a good thing to have President's Rule in any State. But there is no alternative to President's Rule in Punjab at this point of time.

In view of the incidents which took place in Punjab especially during the years 1984 and 1985, the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, soon after coming to power, tried to find out a political solution to the Punjab problem on a priority basis. Consequent to this an accord was signed between the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the then President of the Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal. We call it the Punjab Accord. We had hoped that this Accord will solve the Punjab tangle and the situation will become normal. Elections were held in Punjab on the basis of this Accord and the Akali Dal came to power and formed its Government. It was accorded full support by the Government as well as the Congress Party. There will be hardly an instance where the Central Government and the Congress party hesitated to extend support to the Barnala Government. We extended all outsupport, political and otherwise, to them. It was our effort all along that Shri Barnala's popular Government should go on running the administration. But the situation in Punjab deteriorated and it turned from bad to worse. The main reason for this is that the Akali Dal could not remain united. Their lust for power divided them. They started fighting among themselves. Due to this they were not able to meet the challenge of the terrorists. It was also reported that some of the activities of Akali Dal connived with the terrorists.

The Akali Dal was divided into two groups. There were also reports that even some of the Ministers in the Akali Government were conniving with the terrorists and extending protection to them. Due to all these reasons the Government led by the Akali Dal was not able to play any effective role in Punjab.

Madam Chairman, we have a word of praise for Shri Barnala and we do not doubt his intentions. He is a patriot. He wanted welfare of Punjab. But he was not able to take effective steps in view of his position in the Assembly and the manner in which he was running the Government due to division in his party. The terrorist activities went on increasing. The police used to allege that political pressure was being put on them and several Ministers were forcing them not to take action against the terrorists. When all these facts came to the fore, there was no alternative for the Government or the Home Minister. They must have taken the decision to impose the President's Rule in Punjab with a heavy heart, because there was no other alternative. Shri Barnala was not in a position to provide a strong Government. It was, therefore, that President's rule had to be imposed.

Madam Chairman, keeping in view the situation which prevailed in Punjab before the imposition of the President's Rule, it can certainly be said that now the situation has been comparatively better. The Government of India has never claimed that the situation in Punjab has become normal after the imposition of the President's Rule. It cannot be claimed also. The Government of Punjab is, however, working more vigorously and playing an effective role now. This is what the Government of India and we are saying.

Just now our colleagues from the opposition have said that people are being killed in Punjab even now. According to newspaper reports 10 to 20 people are being killed every day and people in Gurdwaras are being incited to rise in revolt. We never claim that these things are not taking place. Nobody knows when these things will stop. But it is certain that the people are not as fearful

as they were before. Now the police and the administration there is rendering a good job in dealing with the terrorists and an atmosphere has been created where the terrorists are fleeing and the police is running after them. But previously the situation was quite the reverse. Keeping in view the situation in Punjab, it is a big achievement. Even the people have come forward to extend their cooperation in combating the terrorists. How Jethedar Darshan Singh Ragi has been able to leave the Golden temple? It is only due to a change in the situation that he has been able to leave the Golden Temple because he was being harassed by the terrorists. He would not have shown this courage prior to the imposition of the President's rule. The large scale migration of Hindus from Punjab to other State especially to Delhi has not only stopped but also the people are not returning to their homes. It is not a small thing. The Gurdwara Prabandak Committee, which is responsible to manage all Gurdwaras there, has no control over the Golden Temple. The terrorists have taken possession of all the Gurdwaras. I feel that the same situation is being created which prevailed at the time of the operation Blue Star as has been rightly claimed by the police that they now cannot enter the Golden Temple and other Gurdwaras. How to make our Sikh brethren to understand that temples, mosques and Gurdwaras are meant for holy performances and not for providing shelter to criminals who commit dacoities in Banks. After all why the police cannot enter these places? All the religious places whether they are temples, mosques, churches or Boudh Vihars, are sacred places in the world. If a criminal can hide himself in these places, then there is no bar on the police to enter them in order to take action against the culprits. Why the Sikhs in Punjab cannot be made to understand that no good people are hiding there. Rather people like Darshan Singh Ragi are leaving that place. These days the devotees are not visiting the Golden Temple. I came to learn from a newspaper report that the daily earnings of the Golden Temple have reduced to only Rs. 400 to 500 against Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs previously. The people do not visit the temple out of fear. The Government will have to take some action in this

regard. Until and unless the Government enters the Golden Temple and arrests the terrorists, the Punjab problem cannot be solved. Our Sikh brethren will have to understand this thing. If the Government drives them away from the open, they will take shelter in the Temples, accumulate weapons there again come out after regrouping to attack the people. In this way they cannot be checked. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Home Minister to find out a solution to this problem without which we will not be able to curb such activities.

Though the Government claims that it is maintaining total vigilance along the border areas of Punjab adjoining Pakistan yet it is an open secret that the border is open as earlier. Even now weapons are being brought from Pakistan, the terrorists are going to and coming from Pakistan after undergoing training there to indulge in such activities. When they are driven away by the police from this side, they cross the border into Pakistan. In view of the above facts, the Government will have to take action to seal the border.

Efforts were made through the Punjab Accord to solve this problem at the political level. Our colleagues from the other side level allegations against the Government that it did not implement the Punjab Accord. Any agreement is signed by two parties and both the parties are bound to implement it. Unless the accord is implemented by both the parties, there can be no implementation. The Government of India is no way at fault in this regard. The Akali Dal, being on the other side, did not implement it. Soon after coming to power the members of Akali Dal started fighting among themselves and it was divided. They had no moral strength to take the entire Punjab, alongwith them. Not to speak of entire Punjab, they failed to take even their Sikh brethren with them. Sant Longowal had signed the Accord as a representative of the Sikhs in Punjab. We had also signed the Accord with the same view. But after the assassination of Sant Longowal, the members of the Akali Dal started conniving with the terrorists and even started fighting among themselves. Both the parties were to follow the clauses of

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the Accord. As per one of the conditions laid down in the Accord, Chandigarh was to go to Punjab and in lieu thereof Punjab had to give some areas to Haryana. But Akalis were not agreeable to transfer the areas earmarked for Haryana. It would have not made any difference, had 10 villages been transferred from one side to the other. There would have been no harm if Abhor and Fazilka had been handed over to Haryana. But the Akali Government was not able to take a decision on it. Chandigarh could not be transferred to Punjab because according to the Accord, it will go to Punjab only when some areas of Punjab are transferred to Haryana. Different commissions set up for this purpose yielded no results. The commissions could hardly do anything. Had the Akali Government right intentions and had they the support of all the representatives of Punjab, they would have agreed. There would have been no difficulty in Chandigarh going to Punjab. It was not a big or an impossible thing. The way the situation in Punjab has been going from bad to worse, has led the Government to bring a Motion to extend further the President's rule there. I think the Government has been left with no other option. Is any party in a position to form and run the Government? Is Mr. Barnala or Mr. Badal in a position to run the Government there? I do not think that in the prevailing situation, any Party is in a position to form a Government there. In view of this, the report of the Governor gives correct evaluation of the situation. The reason is that the Akali Dal has split in different groups. Had Mr. Barnala been in a position to run the Government, why President's rule would have been imposed there? Had his Ministers been under his control; had they not conspired against him or had his party men remained disciplined, such a situation would not have arisen. From the time the President's rule was imposed, the position of the Akali Dal has been deteriorating continuously. Keeping in view the overall situation, the Government has no alternative but to extend the period of President's rule.

Madam Chairman, I agree with the

hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta's view that all the political parties will have to launch collectively a sort of movement for establishing direct contact with the people to apprise them of the correct position. When the people come to know of the real position, only then we will be able to win the hearts of the people of Punjab. The ultimate solution of the problem of Punjab is that we may win the hearts of the Sikhs there and may tell them that what a dangerous game these terrorists are playing there and that they are the traitors not only of the nation but are also of the Sikh Kaum. This job needs cooperation of all the parties. Our party has already launched the mass contact programme. The Communist Party is also launching such a programme but other political parties should also come forward and cooperate in this movement. If we tell the people, particularly our Sikh brethren by going from place to place that the terrorists are playing a very dangerous game and their intentions are very harmful which will bring disaster not only to Punjab but also to the entire Sikh Kaum, only then we can succeed in our goal, solve the Punjab problem and restore peace in Punjab. Till we achieve that situation, we have no option but to maintain status quo for some time. I am happy to note that the situation in Punjab is improving steadily and I hope that with the further extension of President's Rule, the situation would improve further during the next 6 months.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): We are discussing the Statutory Resolution brought forward in the House by our hon. Home Minister seeking extension of President's rule in Punjab for a further period of six months. As said rightly by the hon. Home Minister the position of law and order is still disturbed. I am sorry to point out that the Home Minister has failed to point out or explain before the House any step or any action being taken by the Government to solve the Punjab problem which is the basic problem. It is a political problem. I am sorry also to point out that the efforts of the Government to consider this problem as a law and order problem and solve it

through measures other than political are counter-productive. They cannot solve this problem through a bullet-for-bullet policy. This is unheard of in the annals of civilised societies. Moreover, we should not expect it from the administration and the Government. Law and order is only an off-shoot of this basically political problem. I request Government to rise above narrow political considerations for the sake of this respected country, for the good of India and to take some political initiatives to solve this problem.

We have heard so many times people in responsible quarters, the Prime Minister and even the Governor of Punjab asking: 'To whom should we talk; who is the person to whom we should talk for the solution of the Punjab problem?' They also say: 'We do not want to talk to those people who are indulging in violence, who are challenging the Constitution of India'. May I ask the Government and our worthy Home Minister who is sitting here: 'Is Simranjit Singh Mann who is the President of the Akali Dal at the moment and who is in Bhagalpur jail, not on record as saying, and giving in writing that he does not believe in violence, that he wants to talk everything within the Constitution of India'? What also do you want? It is not that they had at any time said that they believe in violence, that they believed in secessionism. I do not think they have talked so. Even the Akali Dal has nowhere challenged the unity of India; they have never supported violence, in whatever form it may be. The leadership of the Akali Dal has spearheaded a peaceful *Morcha*. Within the rights guaranteed under the Constitution they have launched a *Morcha*, on the Anandpur Sahib resolution. They have never preached violence. If this is true, what is the need for asking: 'To whom should Government talk?' Similarly, Mr Mann is put in jail because he protested and resigned against the operation Bluestar. He did not do anything more than that. Mr. Badal and Mr. Tohra were put in jail because they have won through a democratic process in the SGPC elections. They were put in jail within 24 hours. So, you put those people in jail who were outside and who did not believe in violence and who believe in the Consti-

tution of India, and you then ask: 'To whom should we talk?'

We do not preach violence. Our Prime Minister also asks this question, but he should also shed this policy of double-standards. When he was signing the Sri Lankan Accord on the soil of that country, violence was at its pitch there, and people were being killed and butchered there. Still the Prime Minister was signing that Accord on behalf of the Tamils. Similarly, Lal Denga was preaching violence, and spoke damagingly of the Constitution of India. He was challenging the Constitution. He was waging an armed struggle against the Indian Government. Still, the Prime Minister had signed an accord with him. So, the Prime Minister should try to give up this policy of double-standards in the case of Punjab, and try to do things which are in consonance with the proclaimed profession of our worthy Prime Minister and his colleagues. Instead of taking political initiative in Punjab, there is virtually a police raj. Democracy has been strangled, democracy has been murdered there. The President's Rule is going on. But the judicial process is also being strangled there. Hundreds of young boys and people are being killed there in false encounters; they are implicated in false cases. You will be surprised to know that the boys who are in judicial remand or in jail there, they are being brought out from jails and given police remand and then they are killed in false encounters. We hear so many times that such and such a terrorist has escaped; he has gone away from the police custody. I think, the Home Minister knows that an escort consisting of 20 people, 25 people, 50 people always accompanied the detenus and those persons who are arrested. If a boy or a man who is being escorted by 20 persons or 25 persons and he is also under hand-cuff runs away, then what action the government has taken or the police has taken against the erring police officers. You must have noticed from this fact that a boy who was under hand-cuff had committed a suicide by snatching away a rifle from a police man of a particular escort. Is it believable? So, the things are moving like that. We say, this violence or killing of innocent people is

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bad; it is bad for anybody. But you cannot blame the government or the administration when they also indulge in such type of things.

Terrorism, whether it is by individuals or by government or State terrorism, must be prevented and stopped at any cost. I agree with Shri Dinesh Goswami that killing of people is no solution: solution of the Punjab problem is only through political initiative. I also agree with my hon. friend that there is no division between Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab. That goes to the credit of Punjabis, whether they are Sikhs or Hindus. But the government has not spared any effort to create this division. At least they have not done anything which helped the Punjab Government sort out their problems through peaceful means. So, I suggest to my all brothers, whether they are from the Congress Party or from the opposition parties, that the action as was initiated some months back, cannot solve the problem; it cannot soothen the sentiments of the people of Punjab. You cannot hear and see the feelings and sentiments of the bullet-proof platform. You should go and mix up with the people in the villages away from the shadows of the guns so that you must know what the people there feel about it. You must ask the people what the police does there, what the security forces are doing there so that you can know the sentiments and the feelings of the people there. What to talk of innocent people, even boys, ordinary people, even MPs like me are not being spared; we have been demoralised because we point out the excesses committed by the police. I can quote an example of mine. On the 31st of last month I was misbehaved and insulted by the Patiala police, Ambala police. They grappled with me and they broke the red light on top of my car. This is what is happening there. We, who represent 20 lakhs of people and at least 10 lakhs of voters, we are not spared. If we go and ask the Police about some person who is innocent, or if their families go and ask the police they do not listen. We are ready to apologise and we are ready to cooperate with the Government,

or if some one goes and says that his ward or child has done something and apologises and say that he will not do it again, nobody listens. So, if these things happen in spite of our efforts, in such a situation, what can be done? We cannot do anything?

What about action taken in Delhi? We have talked so many times in the House. Everybody knows that thousands of people were killed in November 1984 in Delhi itself and other parts of the country, and everybody knows what action is taken. I do not agree with Shri Shyam Lal Yadav that there is no offender. If there is no offender how were thousands of people killed and butchered in the very capital of India, and no action has been taken in spite of that? No doubt, we do not agree with the Mishra Commission report. It was not acted upon by anybody, no follow up action has been taken against anybody against any political person or any criminal or offender. We, as everybody wants, as any Indian want we want peace in Punjab and we are ready to cooperate with everybody, so that peace will come to that troubled State. And it will come only when the Police excesses are stopped. Till those people who are arrested, connected with the Blue Star operation, unless they are released and they are rehabilitated and the Akali leaders, the young men and other people, they are released and action is taken against those people who are responsible for riots of November 1984 in Delhi and other places, till then peace will not come to Punjab. So, I think the process of alienation of Sikhs from the mainstream of the country which started should be stopped. This is also a dangerous trend, it must be stopped by winning the confidence of the Sikhs by the Government and they should be taken into confidence.

At the end, I request the Government and the Home Minister that instead of standing on prestige, instead of talking here and there, they should take very sincerely and honestly some initiative to solve this political problem, which is basically a political problem, to take immediate political steps so that peace can be restored in Punjab and to the

best interests of the country as a whole.

15.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing today the Motion seeking extension of President's Rule in Punjab for 6 months more. The entire country was waiting to know what Shri Buta Singh reports after the expiry of 6 months of the President's Rule. The people were expecting that Shri Buta Singh will report that they have removed all the difficulties, challenges and problems of Punjab during this period but regretfully...

(Interruptions)

The hon. Prime Minister has come. Is that why the hon. Members are clapping? It is my good fortune that he has come during my speech.

MR. SPEAKER : If you say, we can clap once again.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : The people of the country were expecting that Sardar Buta Singh after having a free hand for 180 days will come here with a report that all the problems like law and order problem, killing problem etc. prevailing in Punjab have been solved and that the country should guide him as to what is to be done next. But it is a matter of regret that the malady has been increasing with every treatment. After 6 months expiry the situation has further worsened. The position is that the Barnala Government was dismissed on the plea that 79 people had been killed but now the position is that 112 persons have been killed in one month. I have figures upto 28 October. In the remaining 3 days 14 persons have been killed. And you are talking of extending the period of the President's Rule. As you will see, 126 persons have been killed in one month in Punjab. But I want to submit that while discussing the situation in Punjab what we have to ponder over is as to why the situation there is not improving? The hon. Prime Minister says that with whom they should

discuss the matter but I ask as to what is the need to discuss with anybody? Sir, what you were to talk or discuss, you have already done that with Sant Longowal and you have signed the Accord also and both the Houses of the Parliament have given their approval also on the Accord. Unfortunately, Sant Longowal has died. Now, after him, you are fully responsible to implement the Accord in toto. So, there is no need to discuss it. That you have already done. Just now Sardar Buta Singh was speaking and the hon. Prime Minister has also come. I want to tell them that the Governor is not supplying you correct information. Had he sent correct information about the situation then I would like to tell you that in dismissing the Barnala Government you might have taken 2 days, you would not have taken 2 hours to dismiss the Governor. So much wrong information is being fed to you. During the last 6 months the terrorists have killed 829 persons. Not only that, the terrorists have expanded their area of activity. Now they are killing people openly in Haryana, Delhi and at other places. I do not get annoyed when you level charges against Shri Barnala because I know that in order to prove yourself correct, you have to say something. Shri Barnala is said to be a weak man, I say that a weak man can become a strong man at sometime or the other but if a person loses the confidence of the people and people start thinking that he would not fulfill even a thing which he has given in writing, that is even worse. The people of Punjab have started thinking on this line. Terrorists are very bad but the Central Government is also not doing anything. Then in what way it is good. Therefore, do something to check such feelings spreading in the people. Not only for Punjab, it is necessary for the entire country that the people may have confidence in the country's Government and whatever it says, people may believe that. Just now it was said that no innocent people are killed in Punjab. I would like to tell you that what Shri Ribeiro has said.

[English]

Mr. Ribeiro has been known to be adamant.

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

[Translation]

In Jalandhar, he said :

[English]

He can only do his job as a policeman and beyond this, it is for the politicians and policy makers to do their work.

[Translation]

Now we would like to know as to what steps are being taken to meet the situation.

It was said here just now that none is being killed in encounters. There is a report regarding encounters. The Punjab Government had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri S. P. Mahajan, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Amritsar. It was constituted to enquire into a particular case. The case was like this. Shri Satyapal Dange, a C. P. I. leader had charged that the police had killed one Mr. Sardul Singh. The police version was that Sardul Singh was going on a scooter and he fired as a result of which constable Sukhdev was killed. After that Sardul Singh was killed as a result of firing by the police. This was the version of the police. But the Magistrates of the Punjab Government said that he did not accept version of the police and rejected all the three points submitted by it. The police had said that the bullet was fired from a .32 country-made pistol. It was also said that the bullet which struck Sukhdev Singh was fired from a distance of 25 yards but the dead bodies of Sukhdev Singh and Sardul Singh were lying at a distance of 300 yards from each other. Then, it has also been said by the Magistrate that medical checkup report of Sukhdev Singh says something different from what has been said by the police in the F. I. R. The third point related to the submission by the police that a pistol was recovered from Sardul Singh. The Magistrate's query was that if he had fired from the pistol, then where was the empty cartridge? On these counts, he declared that the case was a fake one and it was a wrong killing. The Punjab Government has accepted the report and

has awarded Rs. 1 lakh to the family of Sardul Singh. Then what is the hitch in saying that people are being killed in fake encounters. I would, therefore, like to say that efforts should be made to check such a bitterness that is being created due to such cases.

One thing more. A feeling in the minds of the people has developed that the Central Government has no policy about Punjab. There should not be such an impression. The people should know as to what you are going to do in Punjab ?

I would also like to submit that because of the deeds of one or two persons the entire community should not be dubbed as guilty. It is not correct. It creates bitterness and heart burning.

I would like to say that in regard to Delhi riots, the guilty persons should be punished and the persons whose shops were burnt should be paid compensation. The women who were widowed in Delhi, Bokaro and Kanpur should also be provided funds etc. I would like to tell you that the extremists' opinion is not the Sikh opinion. Sikhs are against the extremists. Therefore, efforts should be made to stop the propaganda that is being made in this connection. I would request the hon. Prime Minister that he should convene a meeting of all the political parties of Punjab. Regarding the report of the Governor, the Home Minister has made a statement only. Actual report has not been placed before the House. That should be placed here. In the meeting of the political parties of Punjab you should ask as to what political initiative should be taken. I would also submit that 18 police posts have been erected in front of all the entry roads of the Golden Temple. It is also a subject of discussion among the people. About this also, some way should be found out. We are with the country that there should not be any anti-national and terrorist activity in the Gurdwaras or at religious places and if it is resorted to, it should be stopped. But it will also be in the interest of the country that no such impression is given that a religious place like Golden Temple has been fortified.

The problem should be solved in some easy way.

Earlier peace-marchers have been going to Punjab but now I have heard that a peace-march is being organised from Punjab to Delhi. This development has taken place after the imposition of the Governor's rule. The people have taken steps to change the Governor's rule and also to tell the Central Government as to what political initiative it should take. Those measures should be accepted. When hon. Shri Narasimha Rao had visited Amritsar on 14th April, he had himself said that they would start reviewing the cases of the persons detained in Jodhpur jails within 2 to 4 days but it has not been started so far. When a person of such a status makes a statement but no further action is taken on that, then it is very disappointing and also becomes a matter of much discussion. You should give some thought to this matter. In view of these facts, Government should withdraw the resolution to extend further the President's Rule in Punjab. You have not yet dissolved the Assembly in Punjab. Therefore, let those who can form the Government go ahead with it and perhaps by being out of power for 6 months they might have realised the mistakes which they had committed earlier. They may now be afforded an opportunity to run the administration in the light of the new experience they might have gained in the changed atmosphere.

With these words, I oppose this resolution and appeal for the restoration of popular Government in Punjab.

16.12 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) :

Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform the House about progress on the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement, including the background to the operations of the Indian Peace Keeping force (IPKF) in the Jaffna peninsula.

The Agreement has been acclaimed internationally. There is a widespread consensus that the full implementation of the Agreement will be of universal benefit. Tamil aspirations would be met, the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka preserved, and peace and stability restored to the region. Some of our important security concerns would also be met. Therefore, the Government of India are, committed to the full implementation of this Agreement. We believe that this resolve is shared by the Government of Sri Lanka.

In the three months since the Agreement was signed, we have made satisfactory progress on many fronts. The Sri Lankan security personnel have stayed in their barracks. Home Guards in the Eastern Province have been disarmed and the Special Task Force has been largely withdrawn. Over 3300 Tamil detenus have been released under an amnesty, and the rate would have been freed if the LTTE had not disrupted the return to normalcy.

The contours of civil administration in the North and the East were being drawn on lines suggested by Tamil representatives ranging from the LTTE to the TULF. The interim Administrative Council had been announced, with the LTTE given a decisive majority share. The return of the refugees from India had been planned in consultation with the Government of Sri Lanka. We had identified priority areas for rehabilitation, to be financed through a grant of Rs 25 crore announced by India. Peace had been established in the North and East of Sri Lanka. The return to normalcy was imminent.

It is a matter of great regret that the LTTE threw all this away. They went back on every commitment that they had given us. They deliberately set out to wreck the Agreement, because they were unable or unwilling to make the transition from militancy to the democratic political process. The LTTE were given every possible encouragement and opportunity to join the political mainstream and even to play a leading role in the process. The LTTE leadership, which had masterminded the killings of

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

over 600 rival Tamil militant cadres, were permitted to retain their personal arms for their security. They were allowed to hand over their arms at their own pace, even though this enabled motivated parties to question our resolve to implement the Agreement. Our High Commissioner flew to Jaffna several times to find out what the LTTE leadership wanted. On September 28, an agreement was reached. The minutes signed conceded every single demand of the LTTE concerning the composition and functioning of the Interim Administrative Council. In return, the LTTE reiterated their support to the Agreement and once again promised to lay down arms. The establishment of the Interim Administrative Council was announced in accordance with this agreement. But within hours, the LTTE went back on their commitment.

The LTTE chose to adopt a course of violence. While they promised us support to the Agreement, they started a propaganda campaign against India and the Agreement through meetings and through their illegal broadcasting facilities. They organised disturbances in Jaffna, disrupting normal life and the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation. They threatened all Tamil civilians who disagreed with them. They hunted down and massacred about a 100 members of other Tamil militant groups. They tried to inflame Tamil opinion in Jaffna by imposing an unnecessary and tragic fast unto death by one of their cadres to demand concessions that were already under discussion and were resolved to their satisfaction.

At this stage the unfortunate suicide of 12 LTTE cadres took place. The LTTE killed the eight Sri Lankan soldiers in their custody and massacred over 200 civilians in the Eastern Province. They publicly repudiated the Agreement and started armed attacks on the IPKF.

The LTTE's repudiation of the Agreement, their attacks on Sinhalas and Muslims in the East and their murder of Sri Lankan soldiers threatened to produce a Sinhala backlash that would have destroyed the Agreement and produced a

cycle of violence worse than any the island had so far seen. The victims would have been mainly Tamils, especially in the South and the Central Highlands.

The House will appreciate that this could not have been allowed to happen. In these circumstances: the, IPKF were given instructions to apprehend anyone carrying arms or involved in the massacre of civilians. At this point, the LTTE launched attacks on the IPKF. There was then no alternative to disarming the LTTE.

The IPKF were given strict instructions not to use tactics or weapons that could cause major casualties among the civilian population of Jaffna, who were hostages to the LTTE. The Indian Army have carried out these instructions with outstanding discipline and courage, accepting, in the process, a high level of sacrifices for protecting the Tamil civilians. I place on record Government's very deep appreciation of the dedication and high moral standards with which the Indian Armed Forces have conducted operations in Jaffna, against a group that flouts every norm of civilised behaviour, coercing old men, women and children to act as shields, using innocent children as human bombs, murdering prisoners, and booby-trapping houses of the people of Jaffna one whose behalf they claim to be fighting. We wish a speedy recovery to our wounded soldiers. I pay homage to the soldiers who have laid down their lives. I am sure the entire House will join me in conveying our tribute to our gallant armed forces and our deepest sympathies to the bereaved families.

Despite grave risk to IAF helicopters, emergency food supplies were air-dropped over the city even during the fighting. The IPKF shared their rations with the refugees in Jaffna, cooked food was sent to refugee camps as soon as these came under the IPKF's protection. We have made a major effort to restore civil supplies, amenities and administration to Jaffna. Simultaneously, shiploads of essential food and other supplies have been sent to the port of Karkesanthurai. Relief convoys are being sent to Jaffna,

even though the LTTE continues to attack these humanitarian missions. Electricity and telephone communications, which had been sabotaged by the LTTE, have been partially restored with equipment flown out from India to replace what had been damaged. A small team of civil administrators has been sent out to advise and assist the IPKF in relief and rehabilitation work. The Indian Red Cross have sent over there personnel, and, in cooperation with the local Red Cross, they are doing a remarkable job of providing relief and medical assistance in the city.

The unfortunate developments in Jaffna were not of our making. We reacted with a heavy heart when there was no alternative. We got the LTTE everything they wanted, disregarding the cost to our credibility with other militant groups and all communities including the Tamils. We overlooked the LTTE's vicious propaganda even before the outbreak of hostilities, not just against the Agreement but against India and the IPKF. In the Interim Administrative Council, they were given a clear majority of seven out of twelve, including a Chairman of their choice. Other Tamil militant groups were excluded at their insistence. While the Government of India have accommodated every concern of the LTTE, the LTTE have not honoured any of their commitments.

Even after they attacked the IPKF and precipitated the hostilities, we have repeatedly said that if the LTTE hand over their arms, support the Agreement and renounce the path of violence, they can still play an important role in the future democratic set up. President Jayewardene has already promised them amnesty again if they surrender their weapons and support the Agreement. The LTTE have responded only with ultimatums and renewed propaganda, spreading misinformation and lies aimed at tarnishing the image of India and our armed forces. We still hope that better sense will prevail.

Throughout we have worked towards ensuring an early and effective devolution

of powers so that the legitimate aspirations of the Tamils are met and they can live in security, with dignity and honour as equal citizens of Sri Lanka. Even while trying to control the violence unleashed by the LTTE, we have been mindful of the need to ensure an early return of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees from India and the need to ensure that fresh colonisation of Tamil areas does not take place.

There were reports of Sinhala colonisation in the East even after the Agreement was signed. This naturally caused concern to the Tamils, particularly since large numbers of Tamils of the Province are still refugees, either in India or in the North. We have taken this up strongly with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that this does not happen. The Sri Lankan Government have agreed to the formation of a Monitoring Committee, consisting of all communities, to investigate complaints of fresh colonisation.

We are keen to ensure an early return of Sri Lankan refugees in India to their homes. The Government of Sri Lanka have also agreed to cooperate with us to facilitate the early return to their homes of Tamils who have been internally displaced. We hope the process will start soon.

Long-term peace in Sri Lanka will hinge on the devolution package. The Sri Lankan Government have already introduced legislation in their Parliament to amend their Constitution to provide for the creation of Provincial Councils and the devolution of powers to them. The legislation also provides for the creation of a single Tamil province in the North and the East. In the light of Sri Lanka's unitary constitution, this legislation is unprecedented. The powers it seeks to devolve to the Provincial Councils are considerable. However, some of its provisions do not fully meet Tamil expectations.

This matter was discussed extensively with President Jayewardene in Kathmandu and during his three day working visit to Delhi. We have received firm assurance that if, over the coming months, difficulties arise, the Sri Lanka Government will make such changes as are found necessary.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

The Government of India believe that, despite some problems and delays, many of which were foreseen but unavoidable in the resolution of an issue of this magnitude and complexity, this Agreement represents the only way of safeguarding legitimate Tamil interests and ensuring a durable peace in Sri Lanka. Some have chosen to criticise the Agreement. None has shown a better way to meeting the legitimate aspirations of the Tamils in Sri Lanka, restoring peace in that country and of meeting our own security concerns in the region. We have accepted a role which is difficult, but which is in our national interest to discharge. We shall not shirk our obligations and commitments. This is a national endeavour. I am confident our efforts will have the full support of this House.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Why do you not announce ceasefire for 48 hours or 72 hours? It has been requested by my hon. Chief Minister.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North): Why don't you stop the killings and call the LTTE for negotiation?

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow we shall discuss it. We are going to have a discussion tomorrow.

Shri Mewa Singh Gill.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Tomorrow we shall allow discussion. Please sit down.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: Hundreds of people may be killed overnight.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Sit down. Please take your seat now. No rules allow it. No question. We shall have discussion tomorrow. That is what I have said.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. It is all right. It cannot be done now.

16.28 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF PUNJAB — *Contd.*

[English]

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a believer in the basic principles of parliamentary democracy and basic ethical values of the institution I would not have supported the imposition or extension of President's rule in Punjab but for certain reasons which are compelling and the circumstances are such that I have no option except to support the present resolution seeking to extend the President's rule in Punjab for another six months.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At the time when the promulgation of the President's rule was sought in May, 1987, I supported the motion for those very reasons and those very reasons are still existing there. Therefore, I am supporting this Motion. I am giving the reasons for the same and please listen to these reasons.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: United Akali Dal can never support President's rule or extension of the President's rule through this resolution which has been brought in the House. Shri M. S. Gill's views are his personal views, not the views of the United Akali Dal.

SHRI M. S. GILL: Now the people will know whether I am speaking on behalf of my party and my own self because they know the real position.

There were compelling reasons when the legislation for imposition of President's rule was made and those reasons are still existing in Punjab and that is why the period of extension is mentioned for a period of six months. Now, what are the reasons?

The reason is, there is no single party in Punjab which alone could form

a popular Government. Barnala Government was only a minority Government. They had only 37 Members. That Government was supported by the Congress. So long as Congress thought it proper, they supported it and, in my view, there was absolutely no difference between the Central Government's rule and Barnala Government so far as Punjab was concerned because Barnala having had the support of the Congress was always compelled to do all those things which the Central Government wanted him to do in Punjab and, therefore, to call it a popular Government would be a misnomer altogether. He invariably acted at the instance of the Central Government in all these matters simply to keep himself in the Chair. Therefore, popular Government is not possible under the present circumstances. Moreover, the Government was dismissed on two major grounds. One that the Ministers of Barnala Government were involved in rampant corruption and the other is that some of the Ministers had links with the terrorists. Some Ministers were busy in corrupt practices. This was one of the grounds of the promulgation. Some of the Ministers are found to having connection with the terrorists. This was the second reason for the dismissal of the Ministry in May, 1987. An assurance was given by the Home Minister on the floor of this House that action would be taken against those Ministers who were found guilty of corrupt practices. But unfortunately in spite of this assurance, all the action was only against one Minister and no other action was taken against the other Ministers although there was ample evidence with the Government and Central authorities. Therefore, we cannot just revert to that situation which we have got rid of with great difficulty.

With these words, I support the resolution for the extension for a period of six months with the reservation that atrocities on the people and suppression of the people will be stopped. Suppression was also there at the time of Barnala. There have been excesses on the part of the police at the time of Barnala Government because Barnala himself never went to the people. He himself ruled the State by sitting in one room having a guard of 345 people

around him. All these things were there. These are in continuation of the same process. Now, I request the Central Government and the Home Minister to look into the suppression and atrocities being committed on the people and redress the wrong done to them.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that these fake encounters and killing of innocent people should be stopped. Howsoever there is a rule of law, this cannot be simply said that because there is well-founded suspicion against a person, he should be eliminated. Even if it is a well-founded suspicion, the course of law has to be adopted there. But, unfortunately, this has not been done in that State. This, the Home Minister and the Central Government may please take note of and in the coming six months when they are going to have the President's rule in Punjab, they may claim to have a way out and they have already claimed that they have achieved a lot of the ground there. But so far as the elimination of the extremists is concerned, the repetition should be stopped for good. It should not be left to the Police only or to the Para-military forces. The forces of law, the forces of justice should be allowed to play their part and they should be allowed to play their role as according to the Constitution and as according to the legal system of the State.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

Thank you,

[Translation]

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the resolution to extend the President's Rule for the next 6 months. We have discussed the Punjab problem on several previous occasions as well. I don't think that it is appropriate to repeat what has already been said by other Members before me. I only want to submit that the unfortunate situation arising out of anarchy and terrorism there should be put to an end. This is not only the demand of the hon. Members of this House but of every citizen of this

[Shrimati D.K. Bhandari]

country. However, I think that merely extending the duration of President's Rule will not solve the problem and the President's Rule should not be the way out because Punjab problem is a political problem and its solution should be found at the political level.

We have many other examples of similar problems like the Mizoram issue which was also a political problem and which was solved in a very peaceful manner by the Central Government through negotiations with Mr. Laldenga. Similarly, the Centre is negotiating with the leaders of Gorkhaland agitation and I am fully hopeful that a peaceful settlement will be found to this problem also. Similarly, regarding the Punjab problem, why does not the Central Government hold talks with the various political leaders for solving the imbroglio in that State.

I take this opportunity to request you that irrespective of which group we negotiate with, the interest of the country should be of paramount importance and not that of any party. The reason why I think so is that I have observed on many occasions that if in a particular State, the opposition is in power, the Central Government takes the advantage of such occasions to show that only the Government at the Centre is committed to the interests of the nation and the State Governments only consist of anti-social and anti-national elements. This should not happen.

We have established a federal structure in the country. Under this set up, it is not necessary that the same party should be in power at the Centre as well as in the States. It is possible to have different Governments in the States. In this situation, it is the duty of the Central Government to have full faith in the State Government and render full assistance in the solution of its problems irrespective of whether an opposition party is in a particular State. By always having an attitude of mistrust, doubt and hatred, we harm our federal structure and weakens it. Therefore, I want to suggest that when the democratic system has been adopted in our country and the federal structure

has been accepted, then it becomes essential to have a relationship based on mutual trust, confidence and cooperation between the Centre and the States, and not that of hatred, mistrust and non-cooperation. Thus, while expressing my opinion on this resolution, I want to submit that President's Rule should not be seen as a solution to a political problem.

[English]

Dr. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, I rise to oppose the continuance of the President's rule in Punjab. I do not think we will be able to rule Punjab or any other part of our country at the point of gun. In the last six months, about 5,000 people were arrested and 100 terrorists were killed. Because of police action, all these young people are going outside the national mainstream. During the President's rule about 840 people were killed. We dismissed the Barnala Ministry because 79 people were killed in one month. Now the ratio of killing of the people has definitely gone up by about fifty percent during the President's rule. Are you going to rule Punjab by giving all the powers to Mr. Ribeiro or any other police Commissioner? During his interview, Mr. Ribeiro has stated, "I am here to control terrorism or whatever it is my job". I do not think that such type of police action you can control this. Here the Government has failed. Now the terrorists have been insulated; all the politicians are now criticising people like Mr. Badal and Mr. Tohra. Now the atmosphere has come where the terrorists are isolated. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to use this atmosphere to have dialogue not with the terrorists but with all other people in whatever way he thinks fit. It should be within the framework of our Constitution; Punjab is a part of this country. Now the stage has come where the terrorists have kicked even all those who have supported them. Therefore, all those people will come collectively to have the dialogue with the Government.

I would like to mention some of the things which are happening there. AK-47 type of rifles—they are from Pakistan—the Belgium automatic pistol, the German

and American revolvers, all such types of weapons are supplied to the terrorists from foreign countries. I do not know what your Border Force is doing. You are spending about Rs. 12,000 crores on them. What are they doing? The border should have been sealed. I am sorry to say that such type of things are creating complications in solving the issue. Government has failed in sealing the border and in preventing such weapons coming from outside. What action is Government going to take to isolate the terrorists from all these things?

It is a good step that the Government has taken in respect of the Golden Temple. The Golden Temple was being used to seek refuge after committing all types of murders and other bad things. But that should not be done by keeping the police chowki there. By that, psychologically, the religious feelings of the Sikhs would be hurt. Therefore, it should be done in a more intelligent way.

I want to make another point. More than a thousand people were arrested at the time of the Blue Star Operation, and an assurance was given by the Government that they would be released. CBI inquiries were done and assurances were given by the Ministers when meetings were held on Punjab. But I do not think you have released them. I think, some of them have already died. Therefore, Government should take some conscious view about releasing all these people or at least those against whom there are not serious cases.

In this House, the anti-Terrorist Act was passed. Even the police officer's version can be taken as an evidence there. Such type of law was framed, discussed and passed in this House. I am sorry to say that the anti-Terrorist Act has been used to arrest about 1800 people in the Gujarat State. It is really shocking. Are you going to run this country with all these laws? This is nothing but the failure of the Government. The police cannot rule this country, the para-military forces cannot rule this country. You should not hand over such laws and such powers to the police.

I am sorry to say that in Maharashtra, in Gadcholi district, the anti-Terrorist Act has been employed. For the Reliance Cup, the finals of which were played yesterday, a few crores of rupees were collected. When the workers demanded Rs. 70 which amount was given to the other textile workers, the management of the Reliance Industry at Ahmedabad refused to give that and the workers went on strike. The Gujarat Police then arrested the trade union leaders under the anti-Terrorist Act. Sir, when the Act was discussed in this House, it was assured by the Minister that the National Security Act will not be used against the trade unions and the people who fight for this. But, at that time, I was arrested four times under the National Security Act. But that is a different action. You are misusing the law and are misusing the act. The same Act you have misused to arrest the Reliance workers. Again it was told to the leader that the remaining 25 workers will be arrested if they come near the gate. Therefore, you have done a mess with this so-called Accord. I ask the Hon. Home Minister a question: "Are you going to bring peace in Punjab by giving powers to the police and para-military force by killing the terrorists?" You want another six months. You want to waste another six months. Are you going to get peace in Punjab? Are you going to hand-over this country to the police? I think this is shocking. I totally oppose such type of move.

Another thing I ask from the Hon. Minister is that what solution is he going to bring in? How are you going to take the people into confidence? You cannot have the same type of attitude as you are taking towards employees. The Government has taken a stand that they will not talk to trade unions, they will not talk to teachers' association. During the textile strike, you had taken the stand that you would not talk to Dr. Samant. I think this is adamancy. You find out some solution. Now the time has come that terrorists and all the factions are separated. Even terrorists may change their views and they may talk within the Constitution that Punjab should be in India. That way, there will be some solution. Therefore,

[Dr. Datta Samant]

while opposing the issue. I again appeal to the Hon. Minister that you find out some political solution to solve this issue.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to all those hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on this resolution which has afforded an opportunity once again to all the political parties in the House to express their views on a very serious problem in the country.

Just now an hon. Member from Maharashtra was speaking who is not well informed about the Punjab situation as about observing bandhs, strikes and putting road blocks, etc.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): There is not other way.

[English]

Are you going to run the country by police and para-military forces?

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: That is why I think that perhaps he does not know anything except this.

In order to understand the Punjab problem, we should study the situation prevailing there. Prof. Dandavate has made certain points. It is time to assess the situation in Punjab. I have given the details of what happened in Punjab during the last 6 months of President's Rule. But the hon. Members while expressing their views have stated that the Government does not believe in democracy and wants to run the administration through the police. I want to put a question especially to Shri Dinesh Goswami that when the election in Punjab were announced in 1985 then you people stated that on the one hand, the people were being killed and on the other, the great leader of this country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi with his firm

faith in democracy, decided to go ahead with the elections despite all odds and to give an opportunity to the people of Punjab to establish a popular Government in that State. Prior to that, it was the Congress Government at the Centre which took initiative to hold elections in Assam to which Shri Dinesh Goswami himself represents. Your friends were indulging in violent activities in these days. You know very well as to who took the decision to hold Assembly elections and establish a popular Government in Assam. The credit for this goes to the Congress Party. Then how do you say and from which angle can you justify that we do not believe in democracy and the public opinion.

In Punjab we not only affirmed our faith in democracy but also installed a popular Government there. As Ramoowaliaji and Mewaji have just now stated that the Government there was not being run by Barnala but was being run by the Congress Party and the Central Government. From this it is clear that we did not want to see the downfall of the popular Government in Punjab. But you know the circumstances under which we had to take that drastic step?

Today, the Punjab problem is not that of merely law and order. But Shri Indrajit always say that it is a law and order problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I do not say so.

S. BUTA SINGH: You are senior to me and more experienced. If it was merely a law and order problem then perhaps we would not have requested the House again and again to make special provisions. I do not agree with him at all. We do not want to impose President's Rule or Governor's Rule in the States by invoking special provisions. We are also as patriotic as you are. We also want to have democratic system of Government in the country. We have to take such a drastic step when the situation goes out of control. We praised Barnalaji in one voice. We praise him even today. We praise him because he adhered

to a great principle. He used to say that administration could not be run on the dictates of the religious leaders. It will be run on the dictates of the people and their representatives only. It has been a laudable step. We praise him even today. You know that one of the senior Ministers in the Barnala Cabinet publically criticised the Police Commissioner of Punjab and asked for his prosecution and dismissal also. But the Barnala Government could not do anything to check him. I had then stated that it was not merely a case of indiscipline but also an attempt to demoralise the Punjab Police which was trying to solve a very difficult problem under the leadership of Mr. Ribeiro. After this, there were many incidents in which the members of the Barnala Ministry were involved. It was also proved that some of the Ministers had links with the terrorists and were encouraging them. In such a situation if we had shown any laxity, then things would have gone from bad to worse. I had myself as well as through this House also warned Barnalaji at that time but, unfortunately, no efforts were made to improve the situation. Then with great hesitation we had to take this strong step. If we had not taken this step, we would have been failing in our duty. I would like to point out to Shri Dinesh Goswami that under such circumstances if any party in power had not taken this step, it would have meant that it was not fulfilling their duty. So, we had to take this step and you might have seen that as soon as we took this step, the administration became vigilant and active and it faced the situation boldly. As I have just stated that it is not a law and order problem. I would like to dwell upon the logic behind it. Terrorists are not fighting for the release of some detenus who are behind bars or for the implementation of the accord concluded with Shaheed Sant Longowal. They have never made such a demand. The hon. Member Shri Ramoowalia is sitting here. Terrorists have faith neither in the accord, nor in the State Assembly of Punjab, nor in the Government of Punjab and nor in the Constitution of the country. If I read out their decisions, you will come to know the purpose and the principles, for which and the basis and the declarations on which they are fighting.

You want that we should start dialogue with them when they are talking in such a way. Whatever resolutions they have passed till date, they have supported the division of the country. Secondly they do not want to hold talks with the Central Government short of Khalistan. Thirdly they have said that the Panthic Committee of which every member is not only a terrorist but also have a link with the elements across the border where a number of Centres are being run to impart training and give arms and money to young persons. They are being trained to handle explosive materials. The five members of the Panthic Committee have established liaison with the anti-national forces who smuggle arms, money, explosive materials into the country to spread terrorism. They arrange to give training to the youth and they have international links. They have links with the Council for Khalistan. Perhaps there is not a single member in the council who belongs to this country. Some belong to Europe, some to America and some to other countries. They have established links with such elements and you say that we should hold talks with them.

The President of the Janata Party Shri Chandra Shekhar visited Punjab and unfortunately he chose that day when the resolution, to which I am referring was passed by the Panthic Committee. Their resolution says that the Panthic Committee can take whatever decisions they like. Under the Act, the S.G.P.C. enjoys the authority to look after the management of the Golden Temple. But the Panthic Committee has replaced SGPC and has taken over all the powers in regard to the appointment and dismissal of priests. The priests have endorsed all the resolution passed by the Panthic Committee. Shri Chandra Shekharji held a press conference in Amritsar and advocated that talks should be held with the three head priests and they should not be arrested. Many a times I am surprised how could a coincidence take place in such a manner that the day the five priests are endorsing the decision of the Panthic Committee, the same day Shri Chandra Shekharji, the President of the Janta Party lands in Amritsar,

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, the Home Minister is putting the whole thing in a wrong perspective. Our party President, Shri Chandra Shekhar went to Punjab in regard to 'Shanti Morcha' of Yuva Janta. It was only a coincidence. He is trying to read too much and suggest too much.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am not reading too much. I am only trying to place before the House what happened which you say is a coincidence. How could a coincidence take place in such a manner that the day the five priests are endorsing the decision of the Panthic Committee, the same day, Shri Chandra Sekharji lands in Amritsar, holds a talk with them? ...*(Interruption)*... You had your say. Now please sit down. I will explain... *(Interruptions)*... No, no, you can't have this kind of thing. He held a meeting with them inside the Golden Temple.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What are you trying to drive at?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am trying to drive at that these are the things which you must understand...*(Interruptions)* You must understand before you speak.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the Home Minister talking about?

S. BUTA SINGH : Jaipalji, please be seated. What I am talking about, I will let you know. You should know what you are talking about.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Home Minister of India is speaking in an irresponsible manner...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

S. BUTA SINGH : I will refrain from speaking in a manner that Janata Party

President has spoken in Amritsar. Sir, Sir, I am just saying that you should realise the situation. How will the people of Punjab take it? Those priests who are endorsing the resolutions of the Panthic Committee, held a meeting with the President of the Janta Party inside the Golden Temple and out comes the President, gives a press conference to the effect that these priests are innocent, that they have no link with the extremists, that there is no weapon with the people inside the Golden Temple. I am sure, sir, he must have been taken blindfolded inside because everyone who has gone, has described the inside atmosphere of the Golden Temple as "horrible". Even now, Dr. Datta Samant, with whom I don't agree on most of the points, was saying about the things which are happening inside the Golden Temple. Everybody knows. And of all, the President of the Janta Party should go and issue a certificate without verifying. That's what I am trying to say. You must realise the gravity of the situation. It is not a law and order situation. We are trying to fight against these forces which are out to destroy this country, which are out to fragment this country.

[Translation]

That is why I am saying this that it is not a law and order problem and neither we treat it as such. Speaking on the law and order situation, I said that there was an improvement in it than before. Now these people say that dialogue should be started with them. I have no objection provided Shri Chandra Shekharji is able to get the decisions of the Panthic Committee withdrawn, get back their weapons, get their faith on terrorism ended and get the hundreds of people killed by them revived, only by then we will start talks with them. With whom should we have talks? Should we talk with such persons who go on killing the innocents? With whom should we hold negotiations?

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Home Minister, you kindly talk to all those people who killed thousands of innocent Sikhs in November 1984. ...  
*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Waliaji has said just now that when the Government can hold negotiations with Shri Laldenga, then what is the hitch in having a dialogue with them. I want to give a reply to this point also.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Chandra Shekharji is not here, he is not a Member of this House, so is it proper to say about him? He might not be knowing what is being said about him. (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : I have to say so because Prof. Dandavateji had referred to the attitude of their party. So I said with whom talks should be started. While referring to its background if I have to say what happened 15 days back, I think there is no harm in it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you don't mind, you have full freedom to express your point of view and nobody would object to that. But the question is that when you draw such a ridiculous conclusion, will he able to revive all those lives, of those 2000 people who died in November? It will be a ridiculous proposition. You are at liberty to draw your colleagues' conclusions.

S. BUTA SINGH : Even at the cost of having some kind of teaching with the Professor, I must say that it is my agony that how ridiculous an idea was expressed by Shri Chandra Sekhar that we should have talks with those killers. The mere idea is very ridiculous. We can never have talks with those who have killed innocent people. And Sir, this is the crux of it.

[Translation]

Shri Waliaji has said just now that when the Government can hold talks with Shri Laldenga in Mizoram then what is the hitch in having talks with them. First, I would like to ask Shri Waliaji, is he competent to speak on their behalf? Secondly, he might have forgotten that

when we started talks with Shri Laldenga, it was on the basis that they would not only objure violence but also delete 'Separate Mizoram' words from the constitution of their party and only then we would start dialogue with them.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : I requested the Prime Minister that he should not follow double policy.

S. BUTA SINGH : The talks with Shri Laldenga were only on the condition that violence must be stopped and he must amend the Constitution giving up the separate Mizoram demand and only then we can talk. Can you bring a resolution from the Panthic Committee that we give up Khalistan, give up violence? If so, you can make a proposition.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : You have concluded treaties and accords in Sri Lanka where violence was in full swing. I do not believe in preaching violence but you signed the accord in Sri Lanka when there was violence in full swing... (Interruptions) ..You may not agree with me but have the courage to listen to what I say. I was quoting before you Mr. Mann; I was quoting before Badal and so many other leaders, you Mr. They have never preached violence, advocated violence and have never challenged the Constitution. Did you ever talk to them? This is the price you have given them.

S. BUTA SINGH: My problem is that most of my hon. colleagues have never verified what they are talking about while putting their views here. You are talking about Badal and Thora. Less said the better. Who does not know that Shri Thora is one person who has been behind anti-national movements. (Interruptions) You want me to give the list; If so, I require atleast three hours. Who brought this Panthic Committee into being? Who handed over SGPC? When somebody makes a charge, I must put things straight.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What did you do? You must have arrested him and got him prosecuted.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Precisely, that was done. Who brought this Panthic Committee inside the Golden Temple ? Was it not Mr. Tohra ? Was he not responsible for handing over the whole complex ? Was he not responsible for allowing them to have Sarbat Khalsa inside the complex ? (*Interruptions*)

Let this be understood once for all that those who are responsible for putting these ideas into the minds of the younger people must now pay the price for it. These people, these big leaders, are now trying to sell the idea that the innocent people are getting killed. But who misled them ? Having misled them, they fled and these youngsters have been made a pawn in the game. And now these youngsters are no more on their own, they are playing in the hands of enemies of India across the border. Therefore, to fight out terrorism in Punjab is not a mere law and order problem ; it is a national problem. Mr. Ribeiro has been single-handedly mobilizing not only Punjab police, but the Central Police organizations also and he has done a fine job for the country and we must pay a tribute to him.

Shri Ramoowalia and Shri Walia mentioned about the encounters. Yes, press reports have appeared ; contradictions have also appeared. At the same time, Punjab Governor and the Punjab Director General, Police, have also made it known to the public.

[*Translation*]

Recently Shri Ribeiro has toured the entire State and asked the people to bring these encounters wherever they accure to the Government's notice. If such encounters are brought to the notice of the Government, proper action will be taken. A case has been registered about the recent encounter at Mohall. Similarly, Shri Ramoowalia has started about the Surat Singh case. Not only was the case filed and investigation undertaken but also a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh was granted. You can understand as to what this thing shows.

[*English*]

The Punjab Government does not brush it aside; they go deep into the whole thing and due action is taken and the course is followed and even compensation is paid to the innocent people who have been killed.

[*Translation*]

It is, therefore, not proper to incite the misled youths in Punjab by saying again and again that innocent people are being killed. Whoever have been killed in encounters were mostly those who carry awards on their heads.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA :** We are suggesting that the terrorists should be isolated.

[*English*]

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Therefore, I am saying Shri Ramoowaliaji that this kind of propaganda also cuts on the other side. Yes, we must put restraint on the law enforcing agencies, they must use discretion, but at the same time why go on beating this publicity specially every day? Now, an offer has been made by the authorities that if anybody brings a case, that case will be looked into. Maharaja Amrinder Singh met the Governor and made a complaint. The Governor told him to bring a list of such cases and he would get them verified. That list has not seen the light of the day as yet. The Governor has not been given that list. It is one thing to go on saying. This kind of atmosphere is being created by certain sections who are out to create this kind of wedge between the administration and the rest of people in Punjab.

I must say that the people of Punjab have been fighting a most dangerous battle for the past six years. There has been loss of lives in Punjab, innocent people have been killed, wayside people have been killed. But this House must also place on record the brotherhood, the deep sympathy of the people of Punjab, both Hindus and Sikhs and not a single communal riot has taken place worth the name. This also shows that the people in

[Translation]

Punjab have a lot of affection for each other. To say that he is a Hindu and he is a Sikh, I do not believe it. If Hinduism is a tree, then Sikhism is a flower. We cannot separate a flower from a tree.

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikh religion. What happened during his funeral? The people belonging to both religions attended the funeral because Hindus as well as Muslims have faith in him. At last when his end arrived his body could not be found and when the memorial was constructed, it was inscribed on it :

*"Nanak shah fakir, Hindu ka Guru ;  
Musalman ka Pir".*

Such was the reverence and such were the feelings which the people had for him. From where the Sikhs have emerged? It is said that Sikh religion is separate. Such feelings are being spread among the people. But majority of the Sikhs today are Hindu converts. Some conversions may have taken place from other religions as well. What is happening today? What are the fundamentalists doing through their propaganda of 'Amrit Prachar'? Traditionally, Hindus and others have been converted into Sikhs but today the Sikhs are being converted into fundamentalists and terrorists. It is seen for the first time that Sikhs are being converted into Sikhs. The fundamentalists now do not convert Hindus because they are making propaganda against Hinduism, against Hindu scriptures and against their Gods. Hindus are, therefore, not ready for conversion. So the Sikhs are being converted into neo-Sikhism. Hence, it is essential to understand the Sikh psyche in Punjab today.

Again, hundreds of Hindu families used to visit Hariminder Sahib to offer prayers everyday, but now the terrorists have closed the doors for them. Even those Sikhs, who do not keep long hair are afraid of going into this temple. The problem of terrorism in Punjab is not merely a law and order problem. Just now it has been said that Police entered the Golden temple complex. But I want to point out that these people should not judge the situation through newspaper

reports only. They should go there and see the situation in the Golden Temple and in Amritsar. The duly elected Prambhakar Committee is not allowed to function in Amritsar.

[English]

They cannot enter the Golden Temple Complex.

[Translation]

The elected Management committee is functioning from Chandigarh, their office has been shifted to Chandigarh. If we want to know the names of their regular employees we will have to go to the Archives. They have been ousted and new employees have been appointed after taking over the office. It is essential to know what is going on there. Prof. Dandavateji, I have not said anything tauntingly but I have said so because it is a very serious problem and should not be treated so lightly. Now, as regards political solution, there is no doubt about it that all parties have jointly started a campaign in this regard.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I spoke with least provocation. I spoke with a sombre note. I did not provoke anyone but unfortunately you did not grasp me.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : I am also saying the same thing. Should I not place the background before you? The Hon. Speaker went there 15 days back, should I not mention it and even if I don't, the people of Punjab are aware of this fact.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are trying to misinterpret.

S. BUTA SINGH : No, I am not trying to misinterpret; I am only trying to place it before the House.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : If Shri Chandra-shekhar ji says that he did not say so, then I will withdraw my statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
There is no question of saying so.....  
(Interruptions)

[English]

Do they think by shouting they can  
calm us down ?

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : Therefore, it is  
my request to you that if we look at  
figures they may not be satisfactory. There  
is not doubt that there has been a spurt  
in killings but at the same time the area  
of activities of terrorists has been reduced  
to a large extent. Now we get intelligence  
reports from the people who are no longer  
afraid of registering reports in the police  
stations. Political interference has been  
eliminated. Now we do not find 2 or 3  
terrorists going to the circuit house in a  
car of a Minister to threaten the S.Ps. and  
D.S. Ps. Now this is no longer happening.  
Now they know that if someone is follo-  
wed, he would not be allowed to remain  
on this side of the border. Hence, there  
has been a qualitative and quantitative  
improvement in the overall situation and  
for this we had to pay a greater price  
because when someone retreats he hits  
back with a greater force. We know that  
more difficult times may lie ahead. Still  
I assure you that a day will come and it  
will not be very far when terrorists,  
separatists, and anti-national forces will be  
rooted out completely. Thus confidence  
has been created in the people today...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur) : We also want the same but  
when and how it will happen.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : The confidence has  
been created among the people. This is  
the first step. Now I tell you how these  
forces will be reported out. The  
Governor of Punjab has formed more  
than 2000 Peace and Development com-  
mittees which are represented by all  
parties. Not only the administration  
people, the S. Ps. and D.S.Ps but the  
local leaders at the block and district  
levels are also included in them. Their  
job is to solve the local problems of every

village and to check the growing influence  
of terrorism through persuasion and mass  
contact. There are cases where villagers  
armed with lathis have killed terrorists  
armed with stenguns. Such a confidence  
has been created. I don't want to take  
much time. To-day, raids are being  
conducted regularly and in a planned  
manner on the hideouts of terrorists.  
Those who are giving shelter to the  
terrorists are also being punished.  
The paramilitary forces have  
been deployed in greater strength and  
given legal powers so as to enable them  
to deal with any terrorist effectively.  
Punjab was declared a disturbed area on  
24th June 1987. Along with it, all the  
criminals and the various terrorists groups  
have been indentified. The para-military  
forces have been deployed to keep  
vigilance at all the possible hideouts of the  
terrorists. This has helped in checking  
their movement. Over a dozen notorious  
terrorists have been killed in encounters  
or apprehended and this has a good  
effect. Their leaders who had links not  
only inside the country but also outside  
have been eliminated. The Dal Khalsa  
and the National Council of Khalistan  
have been banned, patrolling of police  
and para-military forces has been inten-  
sified. Those preaching terrorism in  
Gurdwaras are being dealt with  
sternly and they are being dealt with in  
the same way as in the case of terrorists.  
As a result, such poisonous anti-national  
propaganda is not to be found even in  
ordinary Gurdwaras. Special officers  
have been deputed to try the cases. The  
State Government has taken many more  
effective steps to root out this hateful  
menace of terrorism. As I have submi-  
tted Peace and Development Committees  
have been organised which include mem-  
bers of all the political parties and wor-  
kers, and the Deputy Commissioner, the  
S.P., etc. take on the spot decisions in  
them. The DIG and D.G. (Police) of  
that range themselves attend the Vigilance  
Committee meetings. The suggestion  
given by Shri Indrajit Gupta is also being  
considered that what measures should be  
taken for the security of the people in the  
rural as well as urban areas and in the  
backward areas, particularly the people  
living along the river side area, called  
'Mand area'. It is being considered that a

village force should be organised so that they may be supplied arms to combat terrorism. There is a provision to provide funds upto Rs 2 lakhs to these committees as monetary incentive. Any person taking action against any terrorist or giving information about him is rewarded Rs. 20 thousand. These committees are proving quite successful and a lot of information is being received by the Punjab Government through them. This system has proved quite advantageous to the Government and the para-military forces deployed in our border areas like Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Faridkot, etc. Some of the hon. Members have said that the people falling victims to the terrorists in Punjab are not provided prompt relief. For this there are proper guidelines with the Punjab Government. The members of the family of the deceased are given Rs. 20 thousand, the seriously injured are provided Rs. 5 thousand each, whereas people with lesser injuries are given Rs. 2 thousand each. For the burnt houses, factories, etc., an extra provision in addition to insurance has been made. In this way the Government of Punjab have spent Rs. 6.5 crores on these things. It is not that the families of the killed innocent people are left in the lurch without any support.

Many families had left Punjab. Majority of them had migrated to Delhi. Of them 125 families have returned to Punjab. Other families are also gaining confidence. Around 300 more families are ready to go back to Punjab. They are being helped fully. Under that assistance, ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5 thousand, Rs. 2500 as transportation charges and a bank loan of Rs. 25 thousand are provided to such families. Of this, Rs. 5 thousands are paid as subsidy. It has been provided that if those families who have migrated to other States, return to Punjab, they are given Lower Income Group houses. Similarly :

[English]

- (1) LIG houses are also given on concessional terms including its repayment period for 25 years instead of normal repayment period of ten years;

- (2) Assistance is also given in matters of admission for the school-going children;

Issue of individual arms licence for self-protection also, if necessary, is given to these people.

[Translation]

In this way 273 families have already returned to Punjab from Delhi and other places. Efforts are on to see that all such families go back to Punjab.

Hon. Members have expressed their views on President's Rule. We too do not want that President's Rule may continue for long because it is not a long-term solution of the problem. But at the same time the most important thing at this time is to protect life and property of the people and to sustain the unity and integrity of the country. We will not hesitate to take the strictest possible step, if necessary. Several political parties like the CPI, CPI (M), Congress, BJP have cooperated with us. The Janata party had cooperated with us in the beginning but later on they withdrew it. Shri Dandavate, what can I do? Now you will say that I am taunting but it is true that the Janata party initially cooperated with us.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not mind joining in the debate...

(Interruptions). But they should realise that my shouting will help.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : And later on it withdrew. Then, several active workers of BJP and other parties became martyrs in Punjab but the number of workers of the Congress who died is 19. Similarly, 11 people of CPI and CPI (M) have also been killed. Certain workers of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Longowal) and the other faction of the Shiromani Akali Dal have also died. In this way 53 people belonging to all parties have so far become martyrs in this movement in Punjab. This process is going on.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Only 19 people of the Congress have died.

S. BUTA SINGH : These are only office bearers which I have mentioned. These people were of the level of DCCs and PCCs.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Recently the PCC President had stated that about 300 to 350 people have become martyrs.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am talking of prominent office bearers only.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : No. You should correct your statement.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am talking in a routine manner. Otherwise more than 300 Congress workers have died in Punjab. Therefore, to say that people belonging to one particular party have died in a maximum number is not correct. We wanted that process of holding rallies in rural areas should be restarted but it could not be accelerated. Anyhow, people from every corner of Punjab are joining the campaign that has been launched by the Congress Party and our effort is meeting with an unprecedented success. We are going to hold a very big rally there on 19 November. I would like to say this that every one should cooperate in this effort irrespective of his party affiliation.

[English]

As Punjabis, they are opposed to terrorism; they are opposed to extremism; they are opposed to separatism.

[Translation]

This is what we are in need of. We should channelise our efforts to mobilise 'Lok Shakti' i. e. the power of the people so that Punjab may come out of the mire of the terrorism and may regain its high position of being a progressive State. Through President's Rule, we will endeavour to root out the extremism and separatism from Punjab at the earliest possible. We will come again before the

House after that. That is why the Assembly has not been dissolved there and has been kept under animated suspension. Therefore, our first and foremost task is to establish peace and to sustain unity and integrity. We will be ready to make the greatest sacrifice for this. At the same time, it will be our endeavour to respect the political feelings of the people of Punjab.

With these words I request the House once again to pass the Resolution unanimously so that we may be able to perform good work in Punjab.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect in Punjab, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th November, 1987",

(The motion was adopted)

— — —

17.33 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the next item—Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill. Mr. Bhajan Lal.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, be taken into consideration".

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, the Air (Prevention

and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 provides for the prevention and control of air pollution. This Act was enacted under article 253 of the Constitution to implement the decisions taken at the International Conference on Human Environment held at Stockholm in June 1972.

Certain administrative and practical difficulties have been experienced in the course of implementation of the Air Act. During the last few years the following main difficulties have been brought to the notice of the Government by the Central and State Boards :—

Noise which is a form of air pollution does not come within the purview of this Act.

Though section 18 of the Act empowers the Central Board to give directions to the State Boards, yet it has not been specified therein as to what action should be taken in the event of State Boards continuously violating the directions of the Central Board.

The Act provides that industrial units should obtain the consent of the Central/State Boards only at the time of commissioning the industrial units. As a result of this, industrial units are often set up without installing adequate pollution control equipments due to ignorance or under the pretext of ignorance and the Boards are asked to give consent some time before the commissioning of the units after construction.

Under the existing provisions, the Board cannot control pollution caused at the time of establishment and testing of a plant.

According to section 21 of the Act, it is obligatory to obtain the consent of the Board with regard to Air pollution Control before commissioning certain industries, the names of which are given in the Schedule to the Act. Very often the industries try to avoid obtaining consent on the plea that they are not covered under the Schedule. Many industries emitting air pollutants have not been included in the Schedule.

The Cases which are filed in the courts

of law in this regard take a lot of time and the Board has no powers under which it could take some other action to check pollution.

Even if the quality of the air is badly affected due to continued pollution, there is no provision to direct closure or regulation of offending establishments or stoppage or regulation of supply of services such as water and electricity.

The punishments provided in the Act are not adequate.

The Boards do not have sufficient financial resources to perform their functions smoothly.

The Government has thoroughly examined these matters in consultation with the States and the concerned Central Government Departments. Keeping in view their suggestions, certain amendments have been proposed to the Act which are as under :

It is proposed to include pollution caused by the noise by enlarging the definition of the Air Pollution.

It is being felt from the practical experience of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards that if it becomes necessary under certain circumstances, the Central Board may be empowered to perform the functions of a State Board in specific purposes for a specific period. Such circumstances *inter-alia* include a serious emergency situation in which State Boards fail to comply with the directives issued by the Central Board under section 18. This will not adversely affect the normal functioning of the State Boards except that the jurisdiction of the State Boards will be taken over by the Central Board for a specific period. The cost of the performance of the State Boards by the Central Board shall be recovered from the person or persons concerned, if the State Board is competent to recover such cost under the Act, as arrears of land revenue.

Presently a person is required to obtain consent of the Pollution Control Board only when he is running any industrial plant. In order to ensure control on

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

all stages, it is proposed to make it obligatory on the person concerned to obtain the consent while establishing the industrial unit. It is also proposed to empower the Board to give their consent for specific periods so that they can monitor the implementation of the prescribed conditions and if the conditions are not fulfilled, further consent can be refused.

Although the Central Government, State Governments and Boards are responsible to implement the Act, yet it is necessary to seek public co-operation to implement the Act effectively. Hon. Members are aware that everybody can make a complaint in the court under Environment (Preservation) Act, 1986 after giving a notice of sixty days to the prescribed authorities regarding violation of the provisions of the Act. This provision has been made with a view to seeking the co-operation of the citizens and the Environment Organisations in awarding punishment to the polluters. Now it is proposed to make this provision in the Air (Pollution, Prevention and Control) Act, 1981 also.

A notice of sixty days has been prescribed so that the complaints are not baseless and the authorities are able to enquire into the complaints within the notice period. Hon. Members will note that a new provision is being made in the Air Act which does not exist in the Environment (Preservation) Act even. This provision is that if the Boards have such information which can be helpful in suits and about furnishing of which there is no objection from administrative point of view the Board shall furnish such information to the complainants. The intention of the Government is to facilitate finding out the pollution and awarding punishment to the polluters. This provision will make the Government agencies more vigilant in this regard.

Instituting a case against the polluter is the only action which the Board can take to control pollution. But the Boards are disappointed when there is a lot of delay in the Courts in this regard. It is,

therefore, proposed to empower the Boards to make application in the court against any polluter to check pollution. Since action could be taken by raising an issue of contempt of the court for violating the orders of the court, the people would remain more vigilant about complying with the Act. Such a provision exists in the Water (Pollution, Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 also.

In spite of the fact that Boards have many powers to award punishments, it has been noticed that due to delay in the court in pollution cases, pollution continues. Hon. Members are aware that under the Environment (Preservation) Act, the Central Government or any authority constituted under this Act, is empowered to issue directives to any person, officer or authority. This power includes the power to direct closure or regulation of any industry or stoppage or regulation of supply services such as, water and electricity to it. This provision aims at checking pollution wherever it is detrimental to environment. Such powers are, therefore, proposed to be provided to the Boards for prevention and control of air pollution effectively.

Presently the penal provisions for violation of the Air Act are not so stringent as to have a deterrent effect. It is proposed to make the punishments more stringent.

Hon. Members are aware that at present the Central and State Boards do not have adequate means to discharge their duties properly. Their financial resources are confined only to gifts, grants, donations, benefaction donations and fees. At present the Central and State Governments are giving grants to the Boards as a part of their annual plans. The Central Government has started a scheme to provide assistance to the State Boards so that they could strengthen their technical staff and increase their equipments. Assistance has since been provided to 13 State Boards during the year 1986-87 and to 3 Boards so far during the year 1987-88. This scheme will continue during the Seventh Five Year Plan also. We will assist the States in having minimum

required technical staff and setting up of at least one adequately equipped laboratory. But keeping in view the financial constraints facing the Government a provision is being made to increase the financial resources of the Boards by raising monies by means of obtaining loans and issue of bonds, debentures etc.

In order to ensure that the Boards are able to enforce the provisions of the Act effectively, it is also proposed to make some minor amendments.

Sir, the draft of this amendment Bill presented in the Parliament has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments and the concerned Central Government departments and after taking into account the suggestions made by them. The amendment aims at implementing the law effectively by strengthening the legal and institutional structure and by seeking public co-operation. I am sure that the hon. Members will support this amendment Bill. I am also sure that the Government will be able to provide air-protection more effectively by making proposed changes in the Act.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Sir, air pollution is posing a serious problem before the whole mankind. This is the reason that the life of a man has become difficult and the life expectancy is also going down. We should take effective steps to get rid of this problem. There is no one in the world who can breathe in the pollution free atmosphere. We take many small things happening in the country lightly, but even such things cause pollution on a large scale. So far as noise is concerned, according to the international norms noise more than 45 decibels is harmful & causes deafness. Noise is increasing continuously in big cities like Bombay, Madras and Delhi and its level has gone up from 60 to 95 decibels. In Calcutta, 8 persons out of 1000 are becoming deaf due to noise around the city.

Similarly, pollution is caused by motor vehicles, industrial chimneys and power houses which produce as much as 35127 tonnes of such waste material which later

takes the form of sulphur oxide, carbon and acts as a slow poison. Also the pollution caused by motor vehicles has reached a dangerous point. Khandekar, a scientist in the Bhabha Institute is of the opinion that we should control it at the earliest. The Government should take such a step in this direction as is effective to control the growing menace. Unfortunately, we are not paying due attention towards it in the country. The motor vehicles cause pollution because when petrol or diesel takes the form of smoke, it contains lead and this act as a slow poison for the mankind. The quantity of lead is more in the vehicles having more running capacity as in the case of Maruti. The user of a Maruti car feels proud that it covers more distance and causes less pollution. But the smoke emanated by Maruti cars, contains more lead which is more harmful. So, I will request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

There are a number of sugar mills in North Bihar. The effluents of those sugar mills flow into the rivulets nearby. The water remains stagnant there for months together and starts stinking as a result of which the fish and other small creatures die. The animals and the poor persons who drink that water and also those who use that water for cleaning utensils fall sick. So, the Government should pay attention towards it.

The Government should pay more attention towards the pollution caused by the motor vehicles which is creating a very serious situation and has adverse effect on children whose mental growth is hampered. Besides it cause anemia and also swelling in their kidneys and joints.

Unplanned urbanisation in the country is also responsible for pollution. As many as 20 per cent population in the big cities of the country live in slums and one third population uses polluted water for drinking purposes. This is evident from it that development also causes the menace of pollution. But it does not mean that we should shelve our developmental works. We will have to take such steps whereby we are able not only to maintain the pace of our development but also to check air

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

pollution. It is necessary for us to educate the people about pollution, about its causes and about the adverse effects and also how to protect ourselves from it. For this we should provide education to our children through social science in the schools from the primary stage. Besides this, children in the lower classes will have to be taught how to establish harmony with the nature so that the tendency of felling trees haphazardly is checked. Trees and plants are a simple source of life giving energy. They absorb polluted air and emanate fresh air to sustain our life. So effort should be made to check their felling. A tendency has developed in the country to fell trees on a large scale. The forest land constitutes twenty two per cent of the total area of our country and that is too only on papers, whereas there should be forests in the one-third of the total area. So, you will have to look into it and see as to how cutting down trees can be checked.

Besides this, a Bench of the Supreme Court has suggested that Environment Courts should be constituted, which you will have to do. But there is no mention of all these points in the Bill. It has been said that in case the State Board fail to discharge its duty or to implement the directions given by the Central Board, all its powers will be taken over by the Central Board but there is no mention in the Bill as to why the State Board would fail to discharge its duty. Whether it would be due to its carelessness or due to its connivance with the persons causing pollution. It is being provided in the Bill that any person can go to the court against the person who causes pollution but the complainant will have to inform the prescribed authority and wait for sixty days. But you have not mentioned as to how we will check the prescribed authority from making money during this period. So, I would request you to look into all these points and include them in the Bill which has been presented to check pollution. With these words, I appreciate this measure through which you intend to put a check on pollution but the Bill which you have presented is not so deterrent as it should have been.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS(Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to submit two or three points about the Bill which has been brought in regard to the pollution.

Firstly the proposed amendment are commendable. But there are a number of other aspects which could have been included in the Bill. I have been asking for such a measure and I have been saying for the last three years that the State Governments remain in-active in a number of matters and as a result thereof no work is done in a proper manner. It has been provided in the Bill that where the State Boards do not work properly, the Central Board will discharge their functions. In my opinion nothing is better than this and this should be implemented in case of every Ministry. The Centre should take over the job of monitoring because the State is extremely inactive in these matters. The State think that if they do not do anything, they will lose nothing. Secondly, polluters are in connivance with the officers of the State. Now not only in the case of air pollution, but also in many other matters, they work properly because of the Centre. You have made a provision in the Bill that the Government needs not ask anybody and where a State Board does not do its duty, the Central Board will start doing that work automatically. You deserve congratulations for this very measure. I would like to request to Central Government that wherever the State Governments are found inactive in any sphere of development the Centre should take over that work because it is a welfare state and it is our responsibility. Our responsibility does not end by saying that this work does not come under our purview because it is a state subject. Your Ministry has provided guidelines in this respect. The Government mobilise resources with great difficulty and then release it to the State Governments but the State Governments spend it carelessly. Not to talk of corruption among the officers, the money is being spent in a very reckless manner. I would give you an example of your Ministry. Since Shri Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister, a lot of money has been spent on forests in the name of environment. You have released funds to

the State Governments but I would challenge you that even one tenth of the funds is not spent on the development of forests but that money is pocketed by the officers and contractors. So, such a provision should be made in regard to the forests that the Centre will monitor all those works for which Central funds are allocated to the States. This should be applicable in every sphere of development. I will give you a small example. When the police fail to control riots, the B.S.F. succeeds to contain riots to great extent. Even today people have faith in the honesty and efficiency of the Centre. So, the Centre should exercise control in that every sphere where its funds are spent.

It is good that the schedule to the Bill is being omitted. Earlier, there was a mention of asbestos, silica industries but now the whole schedule has been removed. This is a good step because there are a number of industries in the country which are on the border line and we cannot say whether they come in the category of this industry or that industry. I will give you a personal example. Many years ago, I was a senior executive in the Silica Fire Brick Factory which is one of the biggest factory not only in India but also in Asia. There I saw that the employees used to suffer from a kind of disease. The Management was aware of this disease but it did not tell about it to the people. The name of that disease is silicosis. A person who comes in contact with the particles of

silica, suffers from this disease. Apparently the person does not appear to be suffering from this disease because it leads to slow death. The particles of silica enter into the lungs and do not come out through out one's life. Its symptoms are like those of tuberculosis. That is why a person suffering from such a disease is treated as a T.B. patient. He does not suffer from cough. Since other symptoms of T.B. are not there, the treatment is not effective.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Rajhans, you can continue tomorrow.

17.59½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
Forty-Second Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIK-  
SHIT) : I beg to present the Forty-second  
Report of the Business Advisory  
Committee.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Tuesday, November  
10, 1987/Kartika 19, 1909 (Saka)*